The Colonization Herald

AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1838. NO. 29.

CELEBRATION

Of the 62d Anniversary of American Independence, on Temperance Principles.

The friends of Temperance and members of the different societies and associations, assembled agreeably to previous notice at Washington Square, and were formed in procession under the direction of Chief Marshall, Dr. G. W. BURGIN, and his aids and assistants. They presented a long and imposing array, and proceeded by the route previously announced, to the capacious stores of Joseph Hemphill, Esq. Broad street above Arch. It was then found that in consequence of the unexpectedly large number in the ranks, a sufficient number of cars could not be procured to convey the whole to the ground—after a short rest, the procession was again formed and proceeded to Lemon Hill. The services on the ground were commenced (under the direction of THOMAS ROBINSON, Esq. President of the day,) by a prayer from the Rev. J. Marsh; after which, the Declaration of Independence was read by G. L. Ashmead, Esq., which he prefaced by some appropriate remarks. Addresses were then delivered by the Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, Rev. G. B. Ide, Hon. Judge Conrad, and the Rev. T. P. Hunt; thus affording the friends of the cause the gratification of witnessing eloquence, learning, talents and experience of the lawyer, the clergyman and the judge, united in bearing testimony to the good it has already accomplished, and in enforcing its strong claims upon the support of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian. The exercises from the stand were closed by a prayer from the Rev. S. Siegfried. After a short recess the party sat down to a dinner, provided by experienced and skilful caterers. After the first course, the president announced the following

REGULAR SENTIMENTS.

1 *The Day*—Sacred to "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

2 *The Cause of Temperance*—Fidelity, patience, perseverance, the means of securing its ultimate triumph.

3 *Our Country*—The asylum of the oppressed from every Land. May it be the first to hail the deliverance of its entire population from the slavery of Intemperance.

4 *Our rulers, and all in authority*—May they ever possess honest hearts and clear heads, and be "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well."

5 *The memory of Washington*, the father of his country.

6 *The departed Statesmen and Heroes of the Revolutionary War*—A noble band—may their sons never dishonour the fame of the sires.

7 *The surviving few who aided to achieve our liberty*—Mild be the evening of their days—their rest, eternal.

8 *The Rechabites*—The first society known to have been formed upon the principles of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Their pledge, "*We will drink no wine*," Divinely sanctioned. Their memory will last while time endures.

9 *Tennessee, Massachusetts, Maine,* and other States that have abolished, in whole or in part, the traffic in liquid poisons. May their noble example be speedily followed by their sister States.

10 *The laws authorizing the traffic in ardent spirits*—May this disgrace to our statute books be speedily expunged.

11 *The friends of Temperance* throughout the world.

12 *Education*—The greatest national blessing that can be conferred upon our youth.

13 *The American Fair*—Their influence unbounded—their charms resistless.

The president presented the following communication.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1838.

Col. THOS. ROBINSON, President, &c.

My dear Sir,—I regret that the health of my family and circumstances not under my control, obliges me to leave the city to-day, and will prevent my being with you on the 4th inst. My heart is with you. The day you celebrate is a sacred day—may it be a day of glorious independence to every one who meets with you—may they all boldly and resolutely declare war against alcohol and all that intoxicates; and may the Spartan band who unite with you, pledge themselves under the banner of *cold water*, and achieve for themselves, their families, and their descendants, (if possible) more real and substantial happiness, than those did who so gloriously fought and bled for the beloved country in which it is our happy lot to dwell. Please accept the following sentiment.

May all the *fiery elements* and *burning heats* contained in alcohol, be turned into the condenser of the Lacomotive, and speed men to *true* happiness and not to an *early grave*.

With great respect and esteem,
I remain your ob't servant,
M. NEWKIRK.

VOLUNTEER SENTIMENTS.

By Thomas Robinson, President of the day—Matthew Carey, Esq.—May he long be spared to be a blessing to the rising generation.

Mr. Carey rose and gave the Pennsylvania Temperance Society, believed to have been the first Temperance Society formed in the United States. Mr. Carey added, "it was, and as long as he should live would continue to be, a source of gratification to him, that he had been associated with a dozen or twenty individuals in the formation and original organization of that society in 1827, when the cause was far from popular, and generally considered visionary and impracticable. Of that society he had the honor of being president for six or seven years."

By C. J. Ingersoll, Esq.—May the Temperance cause never suffer from an *in*.

By D. Willburn—*The total abstinence pledge*—A Declaration of Independence that should be signed by every American.

By W. Sloanaker—The memory of the late Roberts Vaux.

By Joseph Weaver, Jr.—The Temperance Reform.—Promotion of man's best interests—its claims upon the good and wise are imperious.

By James L. Van Dyke—The Hon. Judge Conrad.—The polished gentleman, the philosophical lawyer and impartial judge.

By G. W. Reed—The Fair—Their influence unbounded—may they soon turn it to the reformation of the present wine bibbing system.

By C. J. Boulter—Temperance—When cold water is the beverage, reason returns to her seat. "The feast of reason and the flow of soul," is as much enjoyed under the cold water system, as it can be by intoxicating drinks.

By James Dainty—The Rev. T. P. Hunt—The uncompromising enemy of the licence system.

By John Smart—Liberty—May her name be dear to every American citizen—the bulwarks of King Alcohol totter and fall, and his name be no more known in the annals of American history.

By Preston Yarnall—The Fair Sex—They are always ready to unite with us in a good cause. With such, "companions in arms" we have nothing to fear for the triumph of our principles.

By John Cook—Paul reasoned before the kings of the earth on three great points—the second was temperance.

By D. W. Sheaff—May the tree of temperance shade creation, and dispel the scorching heat of inebriation.

The following were received from the pupils of the Blind Asylum.

By James Buchanan—May the citizens of the United States be content to drink that pure ale which was given to Adam, and discard the use of alcohol for ever.

By J. B. Martindale—Cold Water—As the effect of the element is to enliven the mental as well as physical powers, may the genial influence of your efforts soon pervade the whole community.

By W. H. Churchman—Temperance—As this is one of a great species of moral, mental and physical improvement, for which all philanthropists should labor—long may it flourish.

By. J. B. Martindale—Epitaph on a Drunkard—

Here lies entombed within this marble vault,
One, who 'twas said, had but a single fault;
Tho' this one fault, within itself combined
The numerous faults of ev'ry other kind.
His name was Sandy—Be it known to all,
A faithful servant of prince *Alcohol:*
Who, for his great devotion to the bowl,
Lost first his body, and at last his soul.
Reader, beware, oh! pause a while and think,
Before you of the dreadful poison drink;
You now may shun a hated drunkard's grave,
Your wife and children all from ruin save.
But if this warning fail to reach your heart,
Remember I have done a brother's part;
And should your portion endless ruin be,
You are to blame, the fault is not in me.

The exercises of the day were agreeably diversified with music, both vocal and instrumental from the German Band, and the volunteer choir in attendance.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY

Of the Ladies' Baptist Colonization Society, on the fourth of July, 1838.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Prayer.—Hymn I.—Ethiopia.

While on the distant Hindoo shore
Messiah's cross is reared—
While Pagan votaries bow no more,
With idol-blood besmeared—

While Palestine again doth hear
The Gospel's joyful sound,
While Islam recreants disappear
From Calvary's holy ground—

Say, shall not Afric's fated land
With news of Grace be blest?
Say, shall not Ethiopia's band
Enjoy the promised rest?

Ye Heralds of a Saviour's love,
To Afric's region fly;
Oh! haste and let compassion move
For millions doomed to die!

Blest Jesus! who for these hast bled,
Wilt thou the captive free?
And Ethiopia too shall spread
Her ransomed hands to thee. TAPPAN.

Annual Report.—Address.—Hymn II.

"Give us room, that we may dwell,"
Afric's children cry aloud:
See their numbers—how they swell!
How they gather like a cloud!

Oh, how bright their morning seems!
Brighter, from so dark a night:
Afric is like one that dreams,
Filled with wonder and delight.

Lo! thy sun goes down no more,
God himself will be thy light:
They who caused thee grief before,
Haste to chase away thy night.

Afric, now arise and shine!
Lo! thy light from Heaven is come!
These that crowd from far are thine;
Give thy sons and daughters room.

Address.—Hymn III.

Hark! o'er the land a trumpet-voice,
Whose loud awakening call
Bids hearts, once wrapped in gloom, rejoice,
As misery's fetters fall.
That voice shall peal from deep to deep,
From echoing shore to shore,
Till Afric's down-trod sons shall weep,
And toil, and groan no more.

It is a blessed thing to break
Dark slavery's cankering chain,
And bid the long-dimmed eye awake
To freedom's light again.
But oh! thrice blessed from the SOUL
Its fetters to unbind,
And o'er its wakened vision roll
The glorious light of mind.

It shall be done! for lofty hearts
To that high task have bent,
Whose holy zeal, till life departs,
Shall burn with that intent.
It shall be done! for even now
The deed hath won success,
And God benignant stoops below
To succor and to bless. SIGOURNEY.

From De Tocqueville's Democracy in America.

SITUATION OF THE BLACK POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND DANGERS WITH WHICH ITS PRESENCE THREATENS THE WHITES.

The Indians will perish in the same isolated condition in which they have lived; but the destiny of the Negroes is in some measure interwoven with that of the Europeans. These two races are attached to each other without intermingling; and they are alike unable entirely to separate or to combine. The most formidable of all the ills which threaten the future existence of the Union, arises from the presence of a black population upon its territory; and in contemplating the causes of the present embarrassments or of the future dangers of the United States, the observer is invariably led to consider this as a primary fact.

The permanent evils to which mankind is subjected are usually produced by the vehement or the increasing efforts of men; but there is one calamity which penetrated furtively into the world, and which was at first scarcely distinguishable amidst the ordinary abuses of power: it originated with an individual whose name history has not preserved; it was wafted like some accursed germ upon a portion of the soil, but it afterwards nurtured itself, grew without effort, and spreads naturally with the society to which it belongs. I need scarcely add that this calamity is slavery. Christianity suppressed slavery, but the Christians of the sixteenth century re-established it—as an exception, indeed, to their social system, and restricted to one of the races of mankind; but the wound this inflicted upon humanity, though less extensive, was at the same time rendered far more difficult of cure.

It is important to make an accurate distinction between slavery itself, and its consequences. The immediate evils which are produced by slavery were very nearly the same in antiquity as they are amongst the moderns; but the consequences of these evils were different. The slave, amongst the ancients, belonged to the same race as his master, and he was often the superior of the two in education* and instruction. Freedom was the only distinction between them; and when freedom was conferred, they were easily confounded together. The ancients, then, had a very simple means of avoiding slavery and its evil consequences, which was that of affranchisement; and they succeeded as soon as they apopted this measure generally. Not but, in ancient states, the vestiges of servitude subsisted, for some time after servitude itself was abolished. There is a natural prejudice which prompts men to despise whomsoever has been their inferior, long after he is become their equal; and the real inequality which is produced by fortune or by law, is always succeeded by an imaginary inequality which is implanted in the manners of the people. Nevertheless, this secondary consequence of slavery was limited to a certain term amongst the ancients; for the freedman bore so entire a resemblance to those born free, that it soon became impossible to distinguish him from amongst them.

The greatest difficulty in antiquity was that of altering the manners; and, as far as we are concerned, the real obstacles begin where those of the ancients left off. This arises from the circumstance that, amongst the moderns, the abstract and transient fact of slavery is fatally united to the physical and permanent fact of color. The tradition of slavery dishonors the race, and the peculiarity of the race perpetuates the tradition of slavery. No African has ever voluntarily emigrated to the shores of the New World; whence it must be inferred, that all the blacks who are now to be found in that hemisphere are either slaves or freedmen. Thus the negro transmits the eternal mark of his ignominy to all his descendants; and although the law may abolish slavery, God alone can obliterate the traces of its existence.

The modern slave differs from his master not only in his condition, but in his origin. You may set the negro free, but you cannot make him otherwise than an alien to the European. Nor is this all; we scarcely acknowledge the common features of mankind in this child of debasement whom slavery has brought amongst us. His physiognomy is to our eyes hideous, his understanding weak, his tastes low; and we are almost inclined to look upon him as a being intermediate between man and the brutes.† The moderns, then, after they have abolished slavery, have three prejudices to contend against, which are less easy to attack, and far less easy to conquer, than the mere fact of servitude: the prejudice of the master, the prejudice of the race, and the prejudice of color.

It is difficult for us, who have had the good fortune to be born amongst men like ourselves by nature, and equal to ourselves by law, to conceive the irreconcilable differences which separate the negro from the European in America. But we may derive some faint notion of them from analogy. France was formerly a country in which numerous distinctions of rank existed, that had been created by the legislation. Nothing can be more fictitious than a purely legal inferiority; nothing more contrary to the instinct of mankind than these permanent divisions which had been established between beings evidently similar. Nevertheless these divisions subsisted for ages; they still subsist in many places; and on all sides they have left imaginary vestiges, which time alone can efface. If it be so difficult to root out an inequality which solely originates in the law, how are those distinctions to be destroyed which seem to be based upon the immutable laws of Nature herself? When I remember the extreme difficulty with which aristocratic bodies, of whatever nature they may be, are commingled with the mass of the people; and the exceeding care which they take to preserve the ideal boundaries of their caste inviolate, I despair of seeing an aristocracy disappear which is founded upon visible and indelible signs. Those who hope that the Europeans will ever mix with the negroes, appear to me to delude themselves; and I am not led to any such conclusion by my own reason, or by the evidence of facts.

Hitherto, wherever the whites have been the most powerful, they have maintained the blacks in a subordinate or a servile position; wherever the negroes have been strongest, they have destroyed the whites; such has been the only retribution which has ever taken place between the two races.

I see that in a certain portion of the territory of the United States at the present day, the legal barrier which separated the two races is tending to fall away, but not that which exists in the manners of the country; slavery recedes, but the prejudice to which it has given birth remains stationary. Whosoever has inhabited the United States must have perceived, that in those parts of the Union in which the negroes are no longer slaves, they have in nowise drawn nearer to the whites. On the contrary, the prejudice of the race appears to be stronger in the states which have abolished slavery, than in those where it still exists; and no where is it so intolerant as in those states where servitude has never been known.

It is true, that in the north of the Union, marriages may be legally contracted between negroes and whites, but public opinion would stigmatize a man who should connect himself with a negress as infamous, and it would be difficult to meet with a single instance of such a union. The electoral franchise has been conferred upon the negroes in almost all the states in which slavery has been abolished; but if they come forward to vote, their lives are in danger. If oppressed, they may bring an action at law, but they will find none but whites amongst their judges; and although they may legally serve as jurors, prejudice repulses them from that office. The same schools do not receive the child of the black and of the European. In the theatres, gold cannot procure a seat for the servile race beside ther former masters; in the hospitals they lie apart; and although they are allowed to invoke the same Divinity as the whites, it must be at a different altar, and in their own churches, with their own clergy. The gates of Heaven are not closed against these unhappy beings; but their inferiority is continued to the very confines of the other world; when the negro is defunct, his bones are cast aside, and the distinction of condition prevails even in the equality of death. The negro is free, but he can share neither the rights, nor the pleasures, nor the labor, nor the afflictions, nor the tomb of him whose equal he has been declared to be; and he cannot meet him upon fair terms in life or in death.

In the south, where slavery still exists, the negroes are less carefully kept apart; they sometimes share the labor and the recreations of the whites; the whites consent to intermix with them to a certain extent, and although the legislation treats them more harshly, the habits of the people are more tolerant and compassionate. In the south the master is not afraid to raise his slave to his own standing, because he knows that he can in a moment reduce him to the dust at pleasure. In the north the white no longer distinctly perceives the barrier which separates him from the degraded race, and he shuns the negro with the more pertinacity, since he fears lest they should some day be confounded together.

Amongst the Americans of the south, nature sometimes re-asserts her rights, and restores a transient equality between the blacks and the whites; but in the north, pride restrains the most imperious of human passions. The American of the northern states would perhaps allow the negress to share his licentious pleasures, if the laws of his country did not declare that she may aspire to be the legitimate partnor of his bed; but he recoils with horror from her who might become his wife.

Thus it is, in the United States, that the prejudice which repels the negroes seems to increase in proportion as they are emancipated, and inequality is sanctioned by the manners whilst it is effaced from the laws of the country. But if the relative position of the two races which inhabit the United States is such as I have described, it may be asked why the Americans have abolished slavery in the north of the Union, why they maintain it in the south, and why they aggravate its hardships there?

The answer is easily given. It is not for the good of the negroes, but for that of the whites, that measures are taken to abolish slavery in the United States.

The first negroes were imported into Virginia about the year 1621.* In America, therefore, as well as in the rest of the globe, slavery originated in the south. Thence it spread from one settlement to another; but the number of slaves diminished towards the northern states, and the negro population was always very limited in New England.†

A century had scarcely elapsed since the foundation of the colonies, when the attention of the planters was struck by the extraordinary fact, that the provinces which were comparatively destitute of slaves, increased in population, in wealth, and in prosperity, more rapidly than those which contained the greatest number of negroes. In the former, however, the inhabitants were obliged to cultivate the soil themselves, or by hired laborers; in the latter they were furnished with hands for which they paid no wages; yet although labor and expense were on the one side, and ease with economy on the other, the former were in possession of the most advantageous system. This consequence seemed to be the more difficult to explain, since the settlers, who all belonged to the European race, had the same habits, the same civilization, the same laws, and their shades of difference were extremely slight.

Time, however, continued to advance; and the Anglo-Americans, spreading beyond the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, penetrated further and further into the solitudes of the west; they met with a new soil and an unwonted climate; the obstacles which opposed them were of the most various character; their races intermingled, the inhabitants of the south went up towards the north, those of the north descended to the south: but in the midst of all these causes, the same result recurred at every step; and in general, the colonies in which there were no slaves became more populous and more rich than those in which slavery flourished. The more progress was made, the more was it shown that slavery, which is so cruel to the slave, is prejudicial to the master.

But this truth was most satisfactorily demonstrated when civilization reached the banks of the Ohio. The stream which the Indians had distinguished by the name of Ohio, or Beautiful River, waters one of the most magnificent valleys which has ever been made the abode of man. Undulating lands extend upon both shores of the Ohio, whose soil affords inexhaustible treasures to the laborer; on either bank the air is wholesome and the climate mild; and each of them forms the extreme frontier of a vast state: that which follows the numerous windings of the Ohio upon the left is called Kentucky; that upon the right bears the name of the river. These two states only differ in a single respect; Kentucky has admitted slavery, but the state of Ohio has prohibited the existence of slaves within its borders.‡

Thus the traveller who floats down the current of the Ohio, to the spot where that river falls into the Mississippi, may be said to sail between liberty and servitude; and a transient inspection of the surrounding objects will convince him as to which of the two is most favorable to mankind.

Upon the left bank of the stream the population is rare; from time to time one descries a troop of slaves loitering in the half-desert fields; the primæval forest recurs at every turn; society seems to be asleep, man to be idle, and nature alone offers a scene of activity and of life.

From the right bank, on the contrary, a confused hum is heard which proclaims the presence of industry; the fields are covered with abundant harvests; the elegance of the dwellings announces the taste and activity of the laborer; and man appears to be in the enjoyment of that wealth and contentment which is the reward of labor.*

The state of Kentucky was founded in 1775, the state of Ohio only twelve years later; but twelve years are more in America than half a century in Europe, and, at the present day, the population of Ohio exceeds that of Kentucky by 250,000 souls.† These opposite consequences of slavery and freedom may readily be understood; and they suffice to explain many of the differences which we remark between the civilization of antiquity and that of our own time.

Upon the left bank of the Ohio, labor is confounded with the idea of slavery; upon the right bank it is identified with that of prosperity and improvement; on the one side it is degraded, on the other it is honored; on the former territory no white laborers can be found, for they would be afraid of assimilating themselves to the negroes; on the latter no one is idle, for the white population extends its activity and its intelligence to every kind of employment. Thus the men whose task it is to cultivate the rich soil of Kentucky are ignorant and lukewarm; whilst those who are active and enlightened either do nothing, or pass over into the state of Ohio, where they may work without dishonor.

It is true that in Kentucky the planters are not obliged to pay wages to the slaves whom they employ; but they derive small profits from their labor, whilst the wages paid to free workmen would be returned with interest in the value of their services. The free workman is paid, but he does the work quicker than the slave; and rapidity of execution is one of the great elements of economy. The white sells his services, but they are only purchased at the times at which they may be useful; the black can claim no remuneration for his toil, but the expense of his maintenance is perpetual; he must be supported in his old age as well as in the prime of manhood, in his profitless infancy as well as in the productive years of youth. Payment must equally be made in order to obtain the services of either class of men; the free workman receives his wages in money; the slave in education, in food, in care, and in clothing. The money which a master spends in the maintenance of his slaves, goes gradually and in detail, so that it is scarcely perceived; the salary of the free workman is paid in a round sum, which appears only to enrich the individual who receives it; but in the end the slave has cost more than the free servant, and his labor is less productive.†

The influence of slavery extends still further; it affects the character of the master, and imparts a peculiar tendency to his ideas and tastes. Upon both banks of the Ohio, the character of the inhabitants is enterprising and energetic; but this vigor is very differently exercised in the two states. The white inhabitant of Ohio, who is obliged to subsist by his own exertions, regards temporal prosperity as the principal aim of his existence; and as the country which he occupies presents inexhaustible resources to his industry, and ever-varying lures to his activity, his acquisitive ardor surpasses the ordinary limits of human cupidity: he is tormented by the desire of wealth, and he boldly enters upon every path which fortune opens to him; he becomes a sailor, pioneer, an artisan, or a laborer with the same indifference, and he supports, with equal constancy, the fatigues and the dangers incidental to these various professions; the resources of his intelligence are astonishing, and his avidity in the pursuit of gain amounts to a species of heroism.

But the Kentuckian scorns not only labor, but all the undertakings which labor promotes; as he lives in an idle independence, his tastes are those of an idle man; money loses a portion of its value in his eyes; he covets wealth much less than pleasure and excitement; and the energy which his neighbor devotes to gain, turns with him to a passionate love of field sports and military exercises; he delights in violent bodily exertion; he is familiar with the use of arms, and is accustomed from a very early age to expose his life in single combat. Thus slavery not only prevents the whites from becoming opulent, but even from desiring to become so.

As the same causes have been continually producing opposite effects for the last two centuries in the British colonies of North America, they have established a very striking difference between the commercial capacity of the inhabitants of the south and those of the north. At the present day, it is only the northern states which are in possession of shipping, manufactures, rail-roads, and canals. This difference is perceptible not only in comparing the north with the south, but in comparing the several southern states. Almost all the individuals who carry on commercial operations, or who endeavor to turn slave-labor to account in the most southern districts of the Union, have emigrated from the north. The natives of the northern states are constantly spreading over that portion of the American territory, where they have less to fear from competition; they discover resources there which escaped the notice of the inhabitants; and, as they comply with a system which they do not approve, they succeed in turning it to better advantage than those who first founded, and who still maintain it.

Were I inclined to continue this parallel, I could easily prove that almost all the differences, which may be remarked between the characters of the Americans in the southern and in the northern states, have originated in slavery; but this would divert me from my subject, and my present intention is not to point out all the consequences of servitude, but those effects which it has produced upon the prosperity of the countries which have admitted it.

The influence of slavery upon the production of wealth must have been very imperfectly known in an-

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* It is well known that several of the most distinguished authors of antiquity, and amongst them Æsop and Terence, were or had been slaves. Slaves were not always taken from barbarous nations, and the chances of war reduced highly civilized men to servitude.

† To induce the whites to abandon the opinion they have conceived of the moral and intellectual inferiority of their former slaves, the negroes must change; but as long as this opinion subsists, to change is impossible.

* See Beverley's History of Virginia. See also in Jefferson's Memoirs some curious details concerning the introduction of negroes into Virginia, and the first act which prohibited the importation of them in 1778.

† The number of slaves was less considerable in the north, but the advantages resulting from slavery were not more contested there than in the south. In 1740, the legislature of the state of New York declared that the direct importation of slaves ought to be encouraged as much as possible, and smuggling severely punished, in order not to discourage the fair trader. (Kent's Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 206.) Curious researches, by Belknap, upon slavery in New England, are to be found in the Historical Collection of Massachusetts, vol. iv. p. 193. It appears that negroes were introduced there in 1630, but that the legislation and manners of the people were opposed to slavery from the first; see also, in the same work, the manner in which public opinion, and afterwards the laws, finally put an end to slavery.

‡ Not only is slavery prohibited in Ohio, but no free negroes are allowed to enter the territory of that state, or to hold property in it. See the Statutes of Ohio.

* The activity of Ohio is not confined to individuals, but the undertakings of the state are surprisingly great; a canal has been established between Lake Erie and the Ohio, by means of which the valley of the Mississippi communicates with the river of the north, and the European commodities which arrive at New York may be forwarded by water to New Orleans, across five hundred leagues of continent.

† The exact numbers given by the census of 1830 were: Kentucky, 688,844; Ohio, 937,679.

‡ Independently of these causes, which, wherever free workmen abound, render their labor more productive and more economical than that of slaves, another cause may be pointed out which is peculiar to the United States: the sugar-cane has hitherto been cultivated with success only upon the banks of the Mississippi, near the mouth of that river in the Gulf of Mexico. In Louisiana the cultivation of the sugar-cane is exceedingly lucrative; and no where does a laborer earn so much by his work; and, as there is always a certain relation between the cost of production and the value of the produce, the price of slaves is very high in Louisiana. But Louisiana is one of the confederate states, and slaves may be carried thither from all parts of the Union; the price given for slaves in New Orleans consequently raises the value of slaves in all the other markets. The consequence of this is, that in the countries where the land is less productive, the cost of slave-labor is still very considerable, which gives an additional advantage to the competition of free labor.

tiquity, as slavery then obtained throughout the civilized world, and the nations which were unacquainted with it were barbarous. And indeed Christianity only abolished slavery by advocating the claims of the slave; at the present time it may be attacked in the name of the master; and, upon this point, interest is reconciled with morality.

As these truths became apparent in the United States, slavery receded before the progress of experience. Servitude had begun in the south, and had thence spread towards the north; but it now retires again. Freedom, which started from the north, now descends uninterruptedly towards the south. Amongst the great states, Pennsylvania now constitutes the extreme limit of slavery to the north; but even within those limits the slave-system is shaken: Maryland, which is immediately below Pennsylvania, is preparing for its abolition; and Virginia, which comes next to Maryland, is already discussing its utility and dangers.*

No great change takes place in human institutions, without involving amongst its causes the law of inheritance. When the law of primogeniture obtained in the south, each family was represented by a wealthy individual, who was neither compelled nor induced to labor; and he was surrounded, as by parasitic plants by the other members of his family who were then excluded by law from sharing the common inheritance and who led the same kind of life as himself. The very same thing then occurred in all the families of the south as still happens in the wealthy families of some countries in Europe, namely, that the younger sons remain in the same state of idleness as their elder brother, without being as rich as he is. This identical result seems to be produced in Europe and in America by wholly analogous causes. Man the south of the United States, the whole race of whites formed an aristocratic body, which was headed by a certain number of privileged individuals, whose wealth was permanent, and whose leisure was hereditary. These leaders of the American nobility kept alive the traditional prejudices of the white race in the body of which they were the representatives, and maintained the honor of inactive life. This aristocracy contained many who were poor, but none who would work; its members preferred want to labor; consequently no competition was set on foot against negro laborers and slaves, and, whatever opinion might be entertained as to the utility of their efforts, it was indispensable to employ them, since there was no one else to work.

No sooner was the law of primogeniture abolished than fortunes began to diminish, and all the families of the country were simultaneously reduced to a state in which labor became necessary to procure the means of subistence: several of them have since entirely disappeared; and all of them learned to look forward to the time at which it would be necessary for every one to provide for his own wants. Wealthy individuals are still to be met with, but they no longer constitute a compact and hereditary body, nor have they been able to adopt a line of conduct in which they could persevere, and which they could infuse into all ranks of society. The prejudice which stigmatized labor was in the first place abandoned by common consent; the number of needy men was increased, the needy were allowed to gain a laborious subsistence without blushing for their exertions. Thus one of the most immediate consequences of the partible quality of estates has been to create a class of free labourers. As soon as a competition was set on foot between the free labourer and the slave, the inferiority of the latter became manifest, and slavery was attacked in its fundamental principle, which is, the interest of the master.

As slavery recedes, the black population follows its retrograde course, and returns with it to those tropical regions from which it originally came. However singular this fact may at first appear to be, it may readily be explained. Although the Americans abolish the principle of slavery, they do not set their slaves free. To illustrate this remark I will quote the example of the State of New York. In 1788, the State of New York prohibited the sale of slaves within its limits; which was an indirect method of prohibiting the importation of blacks. Thenceforward the number of negroes could only increase according to the ratio of the natural increase of population. But eight years later a more decisive measure was taken, and it was enacted that all children born of slave parents after the 4th of July, 1799, should be free. No increase could then take place, and although slaves still existed, slavery might be said to be abolished.

From the time at which a northern state prohibited the importatition of slaves, no slaves were brought from the south to be sold in its markets. On the other hand, as the sale of slaves was forbidden in that state, an owner was no longer able to get rid of his slave (who thus became a burdensome possession,) otherwise than by transporting him to the south. But when a northern state declared that the son of the slave should be born free, the slave lost a large portion of his market-value, since his posterity was no longer included in the bargain, and the owner had then a strong interest in transporting him to the south. Thus the same law prevents the slaves of the south from coming to the northern states, and drives those of the north to the south.

The want of free hands is felt in a state in proportion as the number of slaves decreases. But in proportion as labour is performed by free hands, slave-labour becomes less productive; and the slave is then a useless or an onerous possession, whom it is important to export to those southern states where the same competition is not to be feared. Thus the abolition of slavery does not set the slave free, but it merely transfers him from one master to another, and from the north to the south.

The emancipated negroes, and those born after the abolition of slavery, do not, indeed, migrate from the north to the south; but their situation with regard to the Europeans is not unlike that of the aborigines of America; they remain half civilized, and deprived of their rights in the midst of a population which is far superior to them in wealth and in knowledge; where they are exposed to the tyranny of the laws,† and the intolerance of the people. On some accounts they are still more to be pitied than the Indians, since they are haunted by the reminiscence of slavery, and they cannot claim possession of a single portion of the soil: many of them perish miserably,‡ and the rest congregate in the great towns, where they perform the meanest offices, and lead a wretched and precarious existence.

But even if the number of negroes continued to increase as rapidly as when they were still in a state of slavery, as the number of whites augments with twofold rapidity since the abolition of slavery, the blacks would soon be, as it were, lost in the midst of a strange population.

A district which is cultivated by slaves is in general more scantily peopled than a district cultivated by free labour: moreover, America is still a new country, and a state is therefore not half peopled at the time when it abolishes slavery. No sooner is an end put to slavery, than the want of free labour is felt, and a crowd of enterprising adventurers immediately arrive from all parts of the country, who hasten to profit by the fresh resources which are then opened to industry. The soil is soon divided amongst them, and a family of white settlers takes possession of each tract of country. Besides which, European emigration is exclusively directed to the states; for what would be the fate of a poor emigrant who crosses the Atlantic in search of ease and happiness, if he were to land in a country where labour is stigmatized as degrading?

Thus the white population grows by its natural increase, and at the same time by the immense influx of emigrants; whilst the black population receives no emigrants, and is upon its decline. The proportion which existed between the two races is soon inverted. The negroes constitute a scanty remnant, a poor tribe of vagrants, which is lost in the midst of an immense people in full possession of the land; and the presence of the blacks is only marked by the injustice and the hardships of which they are the unhappy victims.

In several of the western states the negro race never made its appearance; and in all the northern states it is rapidly declining. Thus the great question of its future condition is confined within a narrow circle, where it becomes less formidable, though not more easy of solution.

The more we descend towards the south, the more difficult does it become to abolish slavery with advantage: and this arises from several physical causes which it is important to point out.

(To be concluded next week)

From the Christian Advocate.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 21, 1838.

Messrs. Editors,—Again have I been permitted, in the providence of God, to tread the soil of this highly favoured land; and my heart swells with gratitude toward Him whose mercies and blessings have followed me throughout the way.

Finding on my arrival that the report of the Liberia mission, forwarded to our respected Corresponding Secretary in March last, was duly received and published, I would ask the privilege of informing the friends of that mission generally through the medium of your paper, that, up to the date of my departure from Africa, our prospects continued to be of the most pleasing and encouraging nature. Our missionaries and their families were in good health, and zealously employed in their work—our congregations in every place good and attentive—the word of life having free course and being glorified, and many precious souls gathered into the fold of Jesus Christ from time to time.

In March I visited Bassa Cove and Edina, and during my stay was most affectionately and hospitably entertained at the Government House, in the former place, by our highly esteemed friend and brother Gov. Matthias. A powerful revival of religion had commenced at these places, and was then in progress. Br. Matthias was a most efficient and successful instrument in it. The people of those colonies delight to see him in the sacred desk. "Ask the governor to preach again" was constantly ringing in my ears; and I could not but wonder at that Providence, who had not only sustained our beloved brother in the midst of his heavy bereavements, and given him much favour in the eyes of the people as their ruler and chief, but had also imparted such renewed health and strength as to enable him to "preach the word." So, then, the superannuated preacher in America goes to sickly, white-men-killing Africa, and gets his health so much restored that he can preach more in one month than perhaps in one year in America! "This is," indeed, "the Lord's doing," and most marvellous in our eyes!

But of that revival, sirs, I can give no better account, than by entreating you to publish the accompanying letter. It was written to me some time after my visit to Bassa, and recounts scenes and events which neither of us will soon forget. There is one subject mentioned in that letter which I cannot forbear adverting to, because it is one which has occupied my thoughts for years, and because it is, in my humble opinion, ultimately connected with the future prosperity of the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa. I mean the reviving and bringing into use again, (more especially on our foreign missions,) Mr. Wesley's abridged form of the liturgy of the Church of England!

We profess to be Wesleyans in a great many things, why not be so in this? It is used in England, and on all the foreign mission stations of our Wesleyan brethren. Why may it not be resumed by us, who, at one time, did follow Mr. Wesley even in this? But I say no more, except that I hope soon to see some expression of the views of our senior brethren on this subject.

It is my intention, the Lord permitting, to devote as much of my time during the two or three months I may be in the United States to travelling for the good of the mission, as I possibly can. I hope, therefore, that the members of our Church will be prepared to receive a begging visit from me. The Liberia mission has many wants. We need a complete reinforcement; and, we trust, we shall not fail in getting the men and means which are required.

I am, with respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS.

Bassa Cove, Western Africa, March 29, 1838.

Dear Brother,—You requested me to give you an account of the work of grace which has for some time been going on in Edina and Bassa Cove. I do this with great pleasure, both from personal esteem, and to assure you of my conviction that your plans and appointments, as superintendent of the missions in Liberia, are greatly blessed.

Among the persons awakened, and who were forward to be prayed for, were a counsellor, several magistrates, our store-keeper, the chief officer in our military, several subordinate officers of government, and a crowd of others; most of these we have reason to believe are converted to God—the others, I trust, are still humbly seeking.

You have not forgotten the very impressive scene at our general review when you kindly consented to act as chaplain. The battalion were formed into a hollow square; and as you knelt before a drum for prayer, the whole corps, officers and all, knelt with you—the responses at the close of your petitions around the square from officers and men! For the first time in my life I witnessed an almost universal Christian corps. The dove of peace with the eagle of war were perched side by side. The banner of the Prince of peace was associated, incongruous as it may seem, with the ensigns of war—the colours of our infant colonies. But is this in reality inconsistent? Certainly it is not. Living in a heathen land, and surrounded by savages, humanity and religion require that we should be prepared to defend ourselves against aggression. How can magistrates "be a terror to evil doers," if not armed with the sword? Who but an infidel will say, that religion is out of place under these circumstances?

To return. During the progress of the revival at Edina, the church was not the only scene of this glorious work, but prayer was heard from the houses in the town and the adjoining woods. My native boy, John, who is at the Baptist mission school, came forward to be prayed for. Previous to this, he told me, with tears, he wanted "a clean heart—to be made a good boy," &c. At one time I expected nothing less than the conversion of the whole of both colonies. Indeed there are but few left: a great majority are professors of religion.

The union existing between the two denominations, the Baptists and Methodists, in this revival, is very pleasing. Our brethren of the Baptist mission, Rev. Messrs. Milne, Crocker, and Clarke, who are gentlemanly men and devoted Christians, were indefatigable in their labours.

It is a source of great gratification to me, when I look over our infant state, and reflect it is a commonwealth of Christians; aye, of Christians. Blessed be God, through the means of these colonies, a fire is kindled which will spread, I trust, through this whole continent!

The thought often rises, who, under God, has done all this? By what means have churches been erected here in the very neighbourhood of the altar of heathen sacrifices, (the Devil bush!) Who has given us Sabbaths, ordinances, and institutions of religion, in this heathen land—and, above all, who are remotely instrumental in saving these souls? The colonizationist may congratulate himself that he has, at least, "laid the foundation."

What has pleased me in no small degree, is the order and propriety which have characterized our meetings. We have none of the extravagance, except in a few solitary cases, which is common among some of our coloured friends in America. I refer to the meetings which I have attended. What they were at other times I cannot say.

We are pleased with the appointment of Mr. Herring: he is a good and profitable preacher; but he and many others would do incomparably more good, if they treated more in their sermons on Christian experience and practice.

Before the appointment of Mr. Herring we were, with a few exceptions, in great want of profitable preaching. I mean not to censure our brethren for their attempts at preaching. They are more deserving of our sympathy than blame. They did the best they could; but this consideration could not edify their hearers.

My dear wife and myself often debated the question, whether we should attend church or not when the weather was unfavourable; often we had service at home. It often occurred to me under these circumstances how much we might be benefitted had we in use Mr. Wesley's Abridgment of the Common Prayer, which he prepared for our Church in America, and which, in an unhappy hour, was laid aside. I am not favourable to an invariable and formal adherence to the formulary at all times and on all occasions; but to use it a part of the Sabbath—in the mornings particularly—would secure to us, however imperfect or unedifying the other part of the service, a form of sound words, evangelical truth, and a most appropriate vehicle for the utterance of devotional feelings.

Another advantage would arise from this plan of some consequence. It would check a tendency to extravagance, on the one part; and extemporaneous prayer at other times of worship would prevent formality, on the other.

The Methodist Episcopal Church wants, in my judgment, only this to make her the most perfect in her mode of worship of any church in the world; and if the General Conference would authorize the revision and publication of the Abridgment for the use of our foreign missions, and leave it optional with our stations and circuits at home to use it or not, it would occasion no difficulty; the most fastidious of our members could not object to it.

I was much pleased on a Sabbath, not long since, in administering the sacrament, to hear the stationed preacher repeat aloud after me the General Confession, the only time I ever heard it in our church. I observe in your preachers an attention to our forms in the ordinances and our mode of worship which we in vain look for in some of our congregations at home. I was struck with this the first time I attended church after our arrival; and remarked at the time to some one of my family, "Mr. Seys has been here." It gave me a favourable opinion of your administration, although I knew you not personally; and I am gratified to find upon an interchange of thought that we see alike in these things.

Go on, my dear brother. You have as interesting a field of labour as there is in the world. There are special promises in the word of God to Africa.

I am affectionately, your, JOHN I. MATTHIAS

To Rev. John Seys.

From the United States Gazette.

From what I have recently witnessed, a disposition appears in many esteemed citizens to entertain feelings of, shall I say affectionate regret, towards the two denominations of Friends, in regard to their supposed views on the subject of abolition. It's time, I think, that both North and South were correctly informed and put right on this subject; it's true that all Quakers are abolitionists—their religion and their discipline require them to be so; and so far as they can, by the influence of love, gain upon the minds of others, to see as they do, they rejoice in the advancement of good; persevering in this spirit, under the guidance of Divine wisdom, they entertain a patient faith that the wise Creator will, in His own time, through the influence of His own good Spirit, working on the minds of the children of men, accomplish the great work of universal emancipation. But the body of the society (I embrace both parts) have no part or lot in the modern excitement that has appeared in fevered discussions, in what is called the Anti Slavery Society. Friends abide, or the great body of them, say 99 out of 100, in their primitive original view on this interesting subject, wherein the master is as much the object of their tender sympathy and love, as the slave is of their affectionate concern; and in justice to the society, this ought to be generally known, for under present impressions it would be at some risk to appear in a Quaker costume in some places, because it would be taken to appertain to the Garrison sect, than which nothing could be more incorrect—for Quaker abolition is founded in love; love and good will to master and slave, as practised by John Woolman and Warner Mifflin; the former travelled on foot through the slave states, under a concern of love, in which he preached the Gospel of Christ to both master and slave, and by the former was received with the kindest hospitality, and by all as a messenger of peace and good will. Warner Mifflin was a Virginian by birth; when about 22 or 23 years of age, he settled in Kent co., Delaware, but always retained a sincere love for Virginia; he was well known to Washington, and between them a mutual esteem existed; as also with many other distinguished Virginians.

During the severe trials of our revolutionary war, Warner had free access to, and through both armies—and when at the battle of Germantown, many Virginia officers and men were taken prisoners—on hearing of the event, Warner, or his brother Daniel, or both, repaired to Virginia for the special purpose of visiting the several families of the prisoners, procuring money, linen, blankets, &c., as well as cheering news. Both officers and men were astounded when the two brothers arrived in Philadelphia with so many comforts for them. I mention this only as a trait of the genuine Quaker character, whether applied to the warrior or the slave-holder—for all these officers were slave-holders. And yet the Quaker, as every true one will, administered to them most affectionately when in adversity.

Now, friend Editor, to give an illustration of the primitive, and also present the true character of a Quaker abolitionist, permit me to relate an anecdote of Warner Mifflin, several years before the society of Friends adopted a rule of discipline, "That it would be a breach of Unity to longer hold men in slavery." Daniel Mifflin of Accomack county, Va., the father of Warner, manumitted 100 slaves. Well, so it happened, at some day or two previous to date of the manumission, an officer levied an execution on one of them, named Thomas, about 14 years of age, a fine promising lad, for recovery of a military fine of £12 or £15, (which Quakers pay not) and being prior to manumission, poor Tom had to abide the law, and was sold, and bought by Col. C., one of the officers taken at the battle of Germantown, and administered to by Warner, as before stated. This of course was a severe trial to Thomas, to be thus separated from his brethren; but Col. C. was a kind master, and Thomas a faithul and favorite servant. Warner Mifflin visited his father at least yearly, and when there, being but a few hours ride from Col. C., he seldom failed to make at least a friendly call, in which he always more or less remembered Thomas—he would say to the Col., "well now my friend, how about poor Thomas—he has served thee faithfully for some 6 or 7 years—he is now of age; all his brethren are free, as my dear father intended he should be; he cost thee but some £15—now, my friend, don't thee think he has well paid thee £15, and, like his brethren set at liberty by my father, ought to be free." "Well! well! Mr. Mifflin," the Col. would say, "Tom is a good boy, he appears well satisfied, and really I don't know how I could well spare him;" and so much in this manner did the Col. answer Warner, year after year for some 5 or 6 years after Thomas was of age. At length, when Thomas was some 26 or 27 years of age, Warner Mifflin having spent a day or two with his kind and hospitable friend, Col. C. and family, renewed his old concern about poor Thomas—"Well my friend," says Warner, "I have heretofore at times taken the liberty to speak to the concerning Thomas; thee understands the merits of the case—that it was my father's religious concern he should be free. Now my friend, has he not amply paid thee all the purchase money—and if so, why not let him fare as his brethren; may I not appeal to thy own judgment and again solicit for his freedom." This was expressed by Warner, in close, loving earnestness, so much so as to awaken a little ire perhaps in the Col., who replied, "Well! well! Mr. Mifflin, you know how myself and family esteem you, and how very happy we always are to see you, but really, sir, I should be pleased if you would in future waive any mention of Tom; he is a good, faithful servant, appears content, and really I don't know how we could do well without him, and in future I do trust sir, you will be so kind as to waive any mention of concern about him." "Well, very well," says Warner to Col. C., "as thou requests so it shall be; I will never mention the name of poor Thomas to thee; provided, that before I go, thou will permit me to once more see him and converse with him in private." Col. C, of course politely acquiesced. Tom was called in and left alone with his yonng master Warner. "Well," says Warner, "Thomas I have often spoken to thy master since thou wast of age in regard to thy freedom, bnt in vain; he seemeth disposed to retain thee as a slave; this being the case, I asked him for this liberty to see thee once more, that as I could not accomplish thy freedom, I might impart such counsel and advice to thee as would be of use to thee in thy future walking through life, not knowing that I may ever see thee more. And now Thomas, this my counsel is, that thou be honest and faithful in all things to thy master, dutiful and obliging to thy mistress, and kind to their children; but above all Thomas, love and serve thy Maker, daily pray to Him for strength to perform all thy dutiy; and ever keep in mind, that thou must die, and if thou art good while here, thou will be as happy hereafter as thy master can be, for our Heavenly Father is no respector of persons. And now, Thomas, at our parting, let me take thee by the hand." An affectionate shake of the hands took place; Warner says, "Farewell Thomas, farewell;" but poor Thomas could not articulate a word; he retired in a flood of tears. But now the most moving scene of all; the rigid unbending slave-holder, the warrior who had "Braved the tug of war," very soon entered the room in an entire subdued tone, being little better off for speech than poor Tom; at first he could only exclaim, "Tom is free;" after crossing the room two or three times, Col. C. repeated twice more, "Tom is free," "Tom is free," and then proceeded to explain to his surprised friend Warner, that he had been walking in the adjoining room, and distinctly heard every word he had said to Thomas; that whereas he fully expected, he would have advised Tom to come up to his residence in Kent, and that he would secure to him those rights which his master so unjustly refused. "But when I heard your angel-like advice to Thomas, in which me and my family were so tenderly recommended to his duty and kindness, I said I must reciprocate this goodness; my heart yearned toward you; I remembered you had administered to me when in prison, and my heart said, 'Tom is free.' And now Mr. Mifflin, write the manumission, for though you are ready to leave us, you must before you depart, know that Tom may join his brethren in freedom from this day. The paper was prepared and signed; poor Tom was full of gratitude, and though told he was at liberty to go, he said "No, no, I will stay till my master's crop is secured," which he did; his master remunerating him therefor.—There is an exemplification of true "Quaker abolition." Love can, and nothing but loveever did or ever will accomplish a righteous reformation.

NEPHEW.

From the Nashville Whig.

DEATH OF AN OLD PATRIOT.—*The last Soldier of the old French war in Canada is gone.*—Died, in Warren county, Tennessee, on the 8th of June, Mr. JOHN LUSK, (pronounced Lisk in his native Dutch,) at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. He was born on Staten Island, New York, on the 5th of November, 1734, and was of Dutch extraction. Mr. Lusk was in regular service for well nigh sixty years. He commenced his career in the army in the war of Acadie, commonly called the French war, when about twenty years of age; and served through the whole of it. He was a soldier at the siege of Quebec—fought in the memorable action of the Plains of Abraham, seventy-nine years ago—saw the brave Gen. Wolfe fall; and participated in all the sufferings and hardships of that arduous and memorable campaign. He was also at the conquest of Acadie, now called New Foundland, by Gens. Amherst and Shirley; and assisted in the dispersion of the captured French through the colonies of New England, by the Anglo-Americans.

Mr. Lusk early enlisted in the war of the revolution, and fought like a soldier and a patriot till its close. He was attached to the expedition to Canada under Gen. Arnold—was at the building of Fort Edward, and was there wounded. He was in the battle of Saratoga, where Burgoyne surrendered, and was at the siege of Yorktown, and had the singular and remarkable fortune to see Cornwallis surrender his sword to Gen. Washington.

On the restoration of peace the old soldier laid down his musket and his knapsack for a while, but he did not remain long in inactivity. The "piping times of peace" were no times for him. He left "inglorious ease," as he esteemed it, on the first opportunity, and enlisted in the army of Gen. Wayne against the Indians, nothing daunted by the terrors of the wilderness or the stratagems of the powerful and wily foe, though he had already weathered the storms of sixty winters.

At the close of this brilliant and successful campaign, he joined the regular army under Col. Butler, and was stationed at West Point, in this state, now called Kingston. While at this station he became renowned for his skill in catching fish from Clinch river. But at last the brave old man, being worn down with age and infirmities, was discharged as unfit for duty, when near eighty years of age. He left the army in entire destitution, and subsisted for several years upon the cold charities of the world, together with the little pittance he earned by his daily labor as a *broom maker*. On the passage of the pension law in 1818, he availed himself of its privileges, and from that time has been furnished with all the necessaries of life. Mr. L. retained to the last all his faculties, except that of sight, which for the last ten years had been growing dim. He was a man of remarkable strength of constitution, and elasticity of frame. He never had a spell of sickness in his life. He was in the habit of walking to the town of McMinville, a distance of seven miles, and back again on the same day, and this too after he had reached 100 years of age—retaining the perfect upright form and firm step and movements of a soldier till the last.

Thus lived and died one of the most remarkable men of the age. He was witness to more remarkable events, perhaps, than any man living. What revolutions have rolled over the earth since he was born! He was almost coeval with our colonial history. He was an old man when this nation commenced its career. He has seen empires rise and fall, thrones demolished, and new kingdoms spring to existence. Since he hung upon his mother's breast, twenty-five hundred millions of the race have lived and died. But the old man has gone to his fathers at last. Peace be to his memory, and may the grass grow green upon the patriot's grave.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.—We have the tenth Annual Report of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, and the thirteenth of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New York. The condition of the respective institutions on the first of January was as follows:—

	Philadelphia.	*New York.*
Boys in the Refuge	103	175
Girls do.	47	51
Admitted in 1837	120	213
Indentured or sent to sea	38	171
Escaped	12	10
Died	2	1
Native children	76	59
Of foreign birth	17	97
Colored	0	32
Expenses	$15,711	$17,836
Proceeds of pupils' labor	2,436	2 029

The ages of the children in the New York house are of every year from 7 to 17. Those in the Philadelphia house are not given; but the case is probably about the same. This fact shows that classification and separation must be essential to the reform of children of such different grades of character as the ages imply.

The New York report gives the theatre as the principal cause of the immorality of the youth sent to the Refuge, leading to theft to secure the means of admission, and to every species of corruption, by the company and opportunities into which they are thrown.

Sunday schools are held for the inmates of both the Refuges.—*S. S. Journal.*

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1838.

CORRECTIONS.

The cash proceeds of the year, in the Report of the Ladies Baptist Colonization Society, should have been $183 72 in place of $133 72 as printed in our last week's paper.

Among the life members mentioned in the report, the initials of the christian name of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Bordentown, were wrongly given. The name is John C. Harrison.

The receivers of the money collected after discourses delivered in the different churches in the State of Pennsylvania about this time, will, we hope, bear in mind the wants of the Society; and make the requsite remittances either to the Treasurer, Robert B. Davidson, or to the General Agent, Thomas Buchanan, at the Colonization Office, 27 Sansom street.

NEW JERSEY STATE COLONIZATION CONVENTION.

The Convention met in Trenton, on the 10th and 11th inst. Among the resolutions which, together with other particulars, we shall give in our next, was one recommending the expediency of having a State Colonization Society in New Jersey, and another that said Society act in concert with the American Colonization Society in the prosecution of their important and benevolent enterprise.

The zeal and liberality manifested by the citizens of Newark, in advance of the meeting and proceedings of the Convention, are good evidences of the spirit which actuates New Jersey at large; and of the aid which she will give to the cause, if systematic and continued exertions be made to sustain this spirit. Without these latter, the former either dies away, or is latent and unproductive. If the impetus is not communicated from without by a central body or head, each state is not the less bound to rouse itself from inaction, and to engage fearlessly and unremittingly in the great cause of colonization—the cause of humanity, of justice, of patriotism, and of religion.

The proceedings of the Temperance Celebration on the Fourth of July, on our first page, will be read with pleasure by every patriot who naturally deems that Americans should feel and understand that about which so many of them rave in drunken orgies, on that day. The subjects of Independence and Liberty are too important, whether examined retrospectively or in reference to the present position of the United States, and her future destinies, to allow of men approaching them with addled or inflamed brains, judgment thrown off her seat, and evil passion in her place.

If the day is to be one of unmixed joy to all, it can only become so by temperance being in the ascendant; then shall age not be disgraced, nor youth made ashamed by their excesses; nor women tremble at the state in which the midnight hour may find a father, a husband, a brother, or a son. A salutary inference on this point may be drawn from the example given in the Excursion of a Sunday School, in New York, a notice of which will be found in another column.

A perusal of the letter, in our fourth page, in which a correspondent of the New York Observer gives a description of the Acropolis and the Parthenon, will suggest various trains of reflection, according to the mood and prior reading and taste of the reader. It is impossible for the mind to dwell for a few minutes on the history of Greece, without being reminded of the germs of civilization being brought into that country by colonists from Egypt and Phœnicia, nor of the liberal distribution of the matured fruits of the Greek mind in after ages, by means of her own colonies. With these spread over the coast of western Asia, and the shores of the Euxine and the Propontis, and in lesser Italy and in Sicily, the parent states kept up an active interchange of commerce and of mind. Miletus and Syracuse and Cyrene were scarcely less wealthy and powerful, than Athens and Corinth; and in Ionia and Magna Græcia, that is, or in Asia Minor and Italy, philosophy and poetry, and the arts which embellish life, and the nobler principles of liberty themselves found a home, and a people to cultivate and apply them, with a success and a reputation only short of what the Athenians achieved at home.

And thus has it ever been—from the time when Cecrops, the Egyptian, landed in Attica, and the Phœnicians sent their colonies to Africa and Spain, and the Israelites colonized the land of Canaan, down to the first settlements in this country of the Pilgrim Fathers, and of William Penn, colonization has been the harbinger and promoter and supporter of liberty and enlight-

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* A peculiar reason contributes to detach the two last-mentioned states from the cause of slavery. The former wealth of this part of the Union was principally derived from the cultivation of tobacco. The cultivation is specially carried on by slaves; but within the last few years the market-price of tobacco has diminished, whilst the value of the slaves remains the same. Thus the ratio between the cost of production and the value of the produce is changed. The natives of Maryland and Virginia are therefore more disposed than they were thirty years ago, to give up slave-labor in the cultivation of tobacco, or to give up slavery and tobacco at the same time.

† The states in which slavery is abolished usually do what they can to render their territory disagreeable to the negroes as a place of residence; and as a kind of emulation exists between the different states in this respect, the unhappy blacks can only choose the least of the evils which beset them.

‡ There is a very great difference between the mortality of the blacks and of the whites in the states in which slavery is abolished; from 1820 to 1831 only one out of forty-two individuals of the white population died in Philadelphia; but one negro out of twenty-one individuals of the black population died in the same space of time. The mortality is by no means so great amongst the negroes who are still slaves. (See Emmerson's Medical Statistics, p. 28.)

ened civilization, the incentive to deeds of heroic privation and elevated patriotism. It is now exerting its best influences in Liberia; taking back with larger interest to Africa, that which a part of Africa, Egypt, was the first to send abroad to the nations of the earth.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS AT CARLISLE.

The annual meeting of the Cumberland County Colonization Society, was held at Carlisle on Thursday evening the 5th inst. The Hon. Judge Reed, the president of the society, called the meeting to order, and made an able address in behalf of the society. He exhibited in a forcible manner the claims of colonization to the patronage of individuals and legislative bodies, on the ground of patriotism and benevolence: and illustrated his positions by a great variety of facts, well chosen and full of interest.

Mr. Buchanan was then introduced to the audience by the president, and spoke at considerable length on the condition, and prospects of the colony, the influence of colonization upon the character of the colonists and the natives, the rapid advance of the colony from a feeble beginning, to its prosperous and commanding position, and the certain hope which it presented for the ultimate elevation of the African race.

At the close of the meeting so deep an interest was manifested by the assembly that it was determined to adjourn to the next evening, for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Buchanan a farther account of the colonies.

On FRIDAY evening the church was filled at an early hour by a highly respectable assembly; and a number of coloured people occupied the galleries which had been reserved for their use.

Mr. Buchanan again entered into a full account of the colony, and mentioned several interesting facts which had come under his own observation in Africa, illustrative of the happy effects of colonization in developing the character and elevating the morals of the colonists; in modifying or wholly abolishing the cruel and debasing customs of the natives, and in awakening every where an unprecedented desire for the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

Mr. B. was followed by the Rev. Mr. Thornton, in an animated and stirring appeal to the audience, and particularly to the coloured part of it. Mr. Thornton read some extracts from letters recently received by himself from emigrants to Cape Palmas, which excited unusual interest.

The meeting adjourned after a few remarks from President Durbin, in which he promised the people that the great interest they had evinced in the good cause, should be gratified by more frequent opportunities to listen to its advocates hereafter.

The unusual mortality in this city during the week between the 7th and 14th instant, though well calculated to induce individuals to be cautious how they expose themselves to the sun, and its powerful auxiliaries, intoxicating liquors, is not of that nature which should create any public alarm. The augmented number of deaths in this period is decidedly referrible to, and caused by the extreme heat. Thus, children of tender age always sufferers from summer complaint, have been victims to this kind of exposure in a marked manner. Of the 231 deaths in the week which ended last Saturday, there were 94 of children under one year, and 31 between 1 and 2 years, making 125 deaths of children under two years of age. Of one disease alone, and that the invariable concomitant of summer heats in the city, we mean summer complaint, or *cholera infantum*, there were 57 deaths.

If we note the cause of death of the 86 adults in the above period, we shall find also it to be mainly the excessive heat acting on persons predisposed to disease by fulness of habit, gross feeding, and especially the use of intoxicating liquors, and excessive bodily exertion. There are sixteen cases of apoplexy and congestion of the brain, diseases which occur at any season, and in any locality, but which at this time are fairly ascribable to the intense and continued heat Two cases of convulsions would doubtless, if we had their history, be found to originate in the like cause. Seventeen are reported as from "excessive heat," one from "intemperance" and five from *Mania a Potu*. There are then, we see, forty-one deaths of adults out of eighty-six, ascribable to, and no doubt brought on by causes temporary and occasional, and foreign from any epidemic influence, or customary febrite diseases. Indeed, in the whole list there are but three cases of fevers of all kinds, and of these two occurred in children.

In New York, the deaths last week were 229, of which 71 are recorded to be sudden; viz from apoplexy, congestion of the brain, drinking cold water, exposure to the sun's heat, &c.

The preventive measures at this season are first and mainly temperance, by which we understand abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and especially that devilish poison, ardent spirits, an avoidance of the shock of passion of any kind, the use of a small quantity of animal food, with more liberal allowance of well boiled vegetables. Ripe fruits, refreshing and admissible in the day should be used with reserve, if not entirely abstained from in the evening, by those with weak digestion, or who have encountered much fatigue. Next to temperance, as thus explained, comes daily and general ablution of the body, with water of such a temperature as one's personal comfort and experience have shown to be proper. On rising in the morning, most persons at this season will be benefitted by an immersion for two or three minutes in water of the common temperature, or by its being poured over them. Those more delicately constituted, will sponge the whole surface with the water in their rooms, and use the requisite friction afterwards. These practices, refreshing and salutary early in the morning are not so proper, nor indeed, generally safe in the evening, when the body is enfeebled, and the skin moistened with perspiration.

The remarks respecting the bath, apply to the use of cold or iced water for drink, and the luxury of ice creams, iced lemonade, &c. Refreshing, and often useful in the early part, and heat of the day, when there is superfluous heat of the body, and and dryness and thirst, they are less safe, and frequently pernicious in the evening—a time in which they are most had recourse to.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The steamboat Illinois with two splendid barges containing the children of several Sunday schools, accompanied by their teachers and friends, some 1500 in all, made an excursion on the 4th to Vredidaker Hook, on the west side of the Hudson, opposite Sing Sing. From the landing they proceeded to a beautiful lake in the high lands near by, which is one of the sources of the Hackensack, and from which the clear "Rockland ice" is taken. Orations were delivered and songs sung and sports enjoyed almost without number; and in some small deference to the mode of celebration left behind them, six hogsheads of lemonade were consumed, together with forty hams and smaller matters in proportion. No spirituous liquors were drank, and no accident happened, except that one of the boys lost his hat, which, however, he would perhaps never have found out if he had not been told of it. Take it all in all, it was one of the finest affairs of the kind that benevolent ingenuity ever got up. The owners of the Swiftsure, the Albany, and the Troy lines were associated in furnishing the boats, a gratuity which must have cost them several hundred dollars.

Several of the orators on the occasion were Irish lads, who had been drawn from places of ignorance and vice and taught, so that on this occasion their best powers of Irish eloquence were put forward in the rehearsal of the best speeches of our American statesmen. This may perhaps give a cue to some men who think we are to be overrun by the Irish, as to the way in which that danger is to be avoided. Sunday schools and liberty will make the Irish into good Americans, though all the powers of compulsion enjoyed by a great church establishment, may never be able to make them into Englishmen.

[*Journal of Commerce.*

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.—The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road is now open to the depot at Mrs. Teachy's, 42 miles north of this, and the cars run regularly hence to that point. Within three weeks ten miles more will be thrown open to travellers, up to the Elizabeth road. The distance remaining to be completed, and now in a rapid state of progress, is 11½ miles. The bridge across Neuse river is ready for laying down the iron, and every hour is diminishing the distance to be travelled over in stages. The whole road from this to Tar River, (130 miles—and 17 south of Enfield,) has been placed under contract; and some time in August passengers will be carried from Enfield to Halifax in Cars. The Company's new boat "The Governor Dudley," was launched in New York some time since, and may be expected in our waters by the middle of July. We presume "The Governor Dudley" will be immediately placed upon the line, to run in conjunction with the "North Carolina," and the number of trips, per week, between this port and Charleston, will be thereby increased.

Wilmington Advertiser.

From the United States Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9th, 1838.

Dear Sir.—Some years since I published some experiments made to ascertain the temperature of water fresh from the hydrant—the estimate was so high, as subsequently scarcely to gain credit.

Rusticating yesterday, at Bartram Gardens, Mr. Carr made the following observations—there were three thermometers in different localities, all in the shade. Mr. C. has given the lowest estimate; the instruments indicated respectively 89, 91, 92. The temperature of the Schuylkill was taken from a bucket full drawn from the stream at ebb tide. The water near the shore was much warmer, say about 90—we soaked our bodies in it for an hour—it was literally a warm bath.

You will observe that the water from the garden well, which is nearly 40 feet deep, was 54—as this depth is much below frost, 54 may be considered the mean temperature of this vicinity.

Yours, &c. R. H.

July 8th, 1838, 4 o'clock, P. M.	
Barometer (descending)	30 in 18c
Thermometer (Fahrenheit)	89
Water of the river	87
of the garden spring	67
of the rail road pump	66
of the garden	54
Atmosphere close and hazy—calm.	
Wind in the morning from N. N. W. to W. N. W.	

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS, &c.

No action of Congress is of more general interest than that which concerns the improvement of harbors, rivers, &c., and generally the erection of works for the security and protection of navigation, both foreign and inland. We have, therefore, compiled, for the information of our readers, the following table of appropriations for the continuation of works of this character, made by the act which became a law on the 9th instant:

For the harbor of Chicago, Illinois	$30,000
For the harbor at Michigan city, Indiana,	67,733 59
For a pier or breakwater at the mouth of the river St. Joseph, Michigan,	51,113
For the harbor near the mouth of the river Raisin, Michigan,	15,000
For the harbor at the mouth of Black river, in Jefferson county, New York	22,401
For the harbor at Whitehall, New York	15,000
For the channel at the mouth of Gennessee river, New York	25,000
For Black river, Ohio	5,000
For the mouth of Huron river, Ohio	5,000
For the mouth of Vermillion river, Ohio	23,525 57
For Cleaveland harbor, Ohio	51,856
For Cunningham creek, Ohio	5,000
For Ashtabula creek, Ohio	8,000
For Conneaut creek, Ohio	8,000
For the harbor at Presque Isle, Penn.	30,000
For Dunkirk harbor, New York	10,000
For the harbor at Portland, Lake Erie, New York	35,466
For the harbor at Cattaraugus creek, Lake Erie, New York	32,410
For the harbor of Salmon river, Lake Ontario, New York	30,000
For a breakwater at Plattsburg, New York	37,500
For the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, New York	5,000
For the pier at Kennebunk, Maine	8,000
For Big Sodus bay, New York	10,000
For the pier and mole at Oswego harbor, New York	46,067
For the breakwater at Burlington, Vermont	50,000
For the breakwater at Stanford's Ledge, Portland harbor, Maine	26,366
For the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Mass.	8,764
For the breakwater at Sandy Bay, Mass.	20,000
For the channel of the river Thames, leading into Norwich harbor, Connecticut	10,000
For the harbor of Westport, Connecticut	4,782
For improving the Hudson river above and below Albany, New York	100,000
For the harbor at Wilmington, Delaware	9,356
For the harbor at Newcastle, Delaware	11,573
For the Delaware breakwater	150,000
For the harbor at Baltimore, Maryland	20,000
For Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina	20,000
For opening a passage of fifty yards wide, and seven feet deep, at low water, between the town of Beaufort and Pamlico sound, North Carolina, and for improving New river	25,000
For Tar river, below Washington, N. C.	5,000
For the inland channel between St. Mary's and St. John's, Florida	29,000
For Dog river bar and Choctaw pass, in Mobile river	50,000
For the Cumberland river, in Kentucky and Tennessee, below Nashville	20,000
For the Ohio river, below the falls and Pittsburg	50,000
For the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Louisville to New Orleans	70,000
For the Mississippi river above the mouth of the Ohio and of the Missouri river	20,000
For Grand river, Ohio	10,000
For Buffalo harbor	20,500
For a mound or sea wall along the peninsula, which separates Lake Erie from Buffalo creek	48,000
For Plymouth beach	2,400
For Provincetown harbor	4,500
For Rainsford Island	7,353
For Fairweather Island, and Back Rock harbor, Connecticut	11,550
For the harbor at the mouth of Bass river, Mass.	10,000
For the Breakwater at Church's cove, Little Common, Rhode Island	18,000
For Little Egg Harbor	10,000
For the channels at the northern and southern entrances of the Dismal Swamp canal	10,000
For Savannah river, Georgia	15,000
For the Arkansas river	40,000
For the harbor of New Bedford, the unexpended balance of an appropriation of $10,000	7,691 37

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. Pinney acknowledges the receipt of the fol'owing sums:

Mr. Barnes of Blairsville, for the Herald, $3 31; Mr. Barnet, of Blairsville, for the Herald, $1 50; John Giffin, donation, $5; Nathaniel Hunt, donation, $5; Colonization Society of Fairfield, $7; Colonization Society of Salem congregation, $5 75.

The General Agent acknowledges the receipt of the following:

From Isaac Beeson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Fayette County Colonization Society, $65; E. Bronson Secretary of Wayne County Colonization Society, $10.

Of the sixty-five dollars received from Mr. Beeson, $17 73, were obtained from two collections at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Union Town, and $47 27 on account of subscriptions and donations from the different societies of Fayette County.

Summary.

REMOVAL OF THE CHEROKEES.—Gen. Scott, under date of June 22, writes to Gov. Cannon, of Tennessee, that he had already collected three-fourths of the Cherokees, and that the other fourth were expected to be collected in eight or ten days. About 3,000 were sent off to the west, between the 1st and 17th ult., when apprehending that the warm season might prove highly injurious to the Indians, he was induced to suspend farther emigration until the first of September next. In the mean time he proposes to hold all the Indians, yet to be emigrated, guarded by regular troops, at and around his head quarters, at Ross and Gunter's Landing. At the date of his letter he had commenced discharging the Tennessee militia under his command.

M'ALLISTER'S THERMOMETER,

No. 48 CHESTNUT STREET,

	In doors, 12 o'clock.	Out-of-doors, 12 o'clock.
July 2,	80	89
3,	84	94
4,	87	96
5,	86	94½
6,	80½	85
7,	83½	90½
9,	87½	95½
10,	90½	97
11,	91½	98
12,	83	90¾

MEETING OF THE BANKS.—At a meeting of the associated banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, held on Wednesday evening, 11th inst., Mr. Dunlap, from the committee appointed to recommend proper measures for the early and general resumption of specie payments, presented a report, which, with the following resolutions, was adopted by the board, viz.

Resolved, That the Banks of Boston, Providence, Baltimore and Richmond, and such others as the time admits of, be invited to meet the banks of Philadelphia in convention in this city, on Monday, the 23d inst., to consult upon the measures to be adopted for an early and simultaneous resumption of specie payments.

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to communicate this resolution to the banks in question, and to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the convention.

Synopsis of an Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1838.

Pay of the army,	$1,091,093
Subsistence of officers,	347,049
Forage of officers' horses,	70,987
Clothing for officers' servants,	26,550
Payments in lieu of clothing,	30,000
Subsistence, exclusive of officers,	730,913
Clothing of army, camp equipage, &c.	413,299
Medical and hospital department,	39,200
Supplies furnished by the quartermaster's department,	203,000
For barracks, quarters, &c.	95,000
Transportation of officers' baggage,	50,000
Transportation of troops and supplies,	195,000
Incidental expenses quartermaster's department,	92,000
Extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers,	24,264
National armories,	360,000
Armament of fortifications,	100,000
Expenses of ordnance service,	98,000
Arsenals,	150,000
Elevating machines,	5,000
Light field artillery,	39,953
Gunpowder and grape shot,	37,500
Arrearages,	4,200
Taxes on Passyunk arsenal,	1,450
Contingencies of the army,	5,000
Heirs of William Meldrum,	269
Medals ordered by Congress,	1,000

CHARLESTON FIRE.—We mentioned the other day the total amount collected for the sufferers by the late destructive fire at Charleston. The sum was contributed by the people of the several states, as follows:—

By South Carolina,	$76,771 66
Georgia,	29,830 57
Pennsylvania,	27,975 25
New York,	14,510 00
Louisiana,	8,650 00
Massachusetts,	5.977 35
Virginia,	4.642 10
Alabama,	3,116 65
North Carolina,	3,005 00
Maryland,	3,362 17
Florida,	1,768 50
New Hampshire,	397 62
Connecticut,	310 00
District of Columbia,	150 00
Rhode Island,	50 00
Grand Total,	$180,506 87

THE PULASKI.—Mr. Lawson, second mate of this unfortunate vessel, has published in the Charleston papers a statement of his recollections and escape. It does not add any thing material to the accounts heretofore published, except in reference to the cause of the disaster. We copy his explanation, in the hope that it may serve as a warning to the engineers and commanders of other steam vessels.

With regard to the cause of the explosion, Mr. Lawson ascribes it to carelessness, on the part of the 2d engineer, in leaving the blow-cocks open, and thus letting the water escape from the boiler. Mr. Lawson supposes that when the 2d engineer discovered the situation of things consequent on the escape of the water, he was agitated with fear, and instead of using the proper precaution of blowing off steam and putting out the fires, he attempted to remedy the error by immediately throwing in water. Had the other plan been adopted the explosion would have probably been avoided. But as Mr. Lawson thinks, the 2d engineer made haste to correct his negligence, in fear that the chief engineer should "find fault with him and discharge him." And thus we may add, through negligence in the first place, and ignorance as to the effect of the remedial measure resorted to afterward, was probably produced this appalling catastrophe.

STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.—The Venango Democrat furnishes some interesting facts in relation to the rapidly increasing navigation and business advantages of our beautiful Allegheny. Several steamboats are now employed running between Pittsburgh and the towns lining the banks of the river almost as far as the borders of New York. Fifty-one arrivals are noticed, the present season, by the Democrat at Franklin, all hailing from below. There can be no doubt, and we predicate the opinion on the facts stated by Commissioners to Congress during the present session, that within a few years we shall have a direct and regular steamboat communication with Olean, in Cattaraugus county, New York. This will give to Pittsburgh the command of some of the finest agricultural districts of the west, and open to our enterprising citizens a water-approach to the city of New York. Three steamboats were, until recently, employed in the Allegheny river service. The loss of the Beaver reduced the present number to two; but we believe that in the spring of 1839, five times the will number find constant employment.

THE SHIP NATHANIEL HOOPER.—In recording, yesterday, the fate of this ship, which had got ashore on Nantucket shoal, it was suggested that she had floated off while Captain Bogardus and his crew were at Nantucket, looking for assistance to lighten the ship. This proves to have been the case, as will be seen by the following, which we copy from the Boston Journal of last evening.

The Ship Nathaniel Hooper.—This ship, which we stated in our paper of yesterday, was lost on Nantucket shoals, and not a vestige of her remaining, arrived this afternoon in our harbour, having been fallen in with on Sunday evening by brig Olive Chamberlain, and on Monday by schooner Climax, Captain Stoddard, on a mackerel cruise, forty miles east by south of Chatham, and had had twelve hours fair wind from the spot on which she was first fallen in with by the Olive Chamberlain, which vessel put on board three men, and four men were put on board by the Climax. The ship had six feet water in her hold, and her bottom is undoubtedly considerably injured.

She must have drifted off the shoal during the absence of the captain and crew, and with a westerly wind was soon out of sight of the shoal.

The salvage will amount to something to those lucky fallows who picked her up, as we learn that there was insured in this city $30,000 on the vessel, $10,000 on the freight, and $37,000 on the cargo—and in London $70,000 on the cargo.

The Legislature of Arkansas have granted a charter to S. T. Buckner, of Louisville, for a manufacturing and mining company at Little Rock, the object of which is to open the rich iron and coal mines on the Arkansas.

The President has issued his proclamation, ratifying a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, relative to the indemnity for the capture of the brigs Pocket and Durango. The amount to be paid is near twelve thousand dollars.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

IMPORTANT TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.—We hasten to give publicity to the following important resolutions:

Hollidaysburg, June 23, 1838.

Whereas the navigation of a great part of the canal between Duncan's Island and Hollidaysburg, is obstructed by the destruction caused by the late flood: And whereas, it is important to Pennsylvania that the trade should not be diverted from her public works, on to the public works of other states, during the continuance of such obstruction, lest the same might be permanently lost to her. Therefore.

Resolved, That during the continuance of such interruption, or until otherwise ordered, no toll shall be charged on that part of the canal lying between Duncan's Island and Hollidaysburg, on any freight passing through from the city of Pittsburg.

Extract from the Journal of the Board of Canal Commissioners. W. C. M'PHERSON, *Secretary.*

CANAL ROOM,
Harrisburg, July 10, 1838.

It was Resolved—That until otherwise ordered, no toll shall be charged on the canal or rail-road, west of Columbia, or any coal or locust timber carried on the canal or rail-road from any point west of the Raystown branch.

Extract from the Journal of the Board of Canal Commissioners. W. C. M'PHERSON, *Secretary.*

Foreign Intelligence.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ships Virginian, Harris, from Liverpool, and Burgundy, Rockett, from Havre, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of English and French papers to the latest dates, which are from London to the 7th, Liverpool and Paris to the 8th, and Havre to the 9th June.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The most prominent topic of the London papers is the fatal riot near Canterbury, of which we published a long account on the arrival of the Great Western. The subject had been brought up in Parliament, in consequence of certain serious charges alleged against the magistrates of Kent and the keepers of the lunatic asylum in which Courtenay had been confined, for allowing him to go at large. The charge was made in the Chronicle. Courtenay's real name, it seems, was John Nicholls Tom.

The affair was investigated by the magistrates on the 4th, at Favesham in Kent, fifteen of the prisoners being before them, four of whom were committed on the charge of wilful murder. Nine of the rioters were killed in the affray.

The papers give portraits of Tom, or Courtenay, in his rich velvet gown covered with gold chains, his long black beard, &c. He appears to have deluded his followers much as Matthias did some in this city, making them believe that he was the deity, able to work miracles, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson left London on the 4th of June on a short visit to Earl Spencer.

The London Chronicle of June 7 contains a full report of the dinner given to Sir Francis Head, on the 6th. When the health of Sir Francis was proposed, he rose and commenced a speech in which, he said, he was anxious to explain what had been the conduct of the North American colonies, and that of the United States and their citizens; but before he had entered upon the details of his exposition, "he was so much overcome by his embarrassment that he was utterly unable to go on, and after several unvailing attempts, resumed his seat amidst loud cheers."

The Royal William, steam-packet, it is stated in the Liverpool Mail, was to sail from that port for New York, on the 5th July. She is said to be a vessel of great speed and accommodations.

Martin, the lunatic, who set fire to the York Minster some years ago, died in Bedlam on the 3d of June. Although quiet in his deportment, he was obliged to be closely watched, having a strong propensity for mischief. He was between fifty and sixty years of age.

The London papers have a great deal to say about the new colony to be established in the New Zealand islands, of which we gave a hint some weeks ago.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of June 3d announce the arrival at that city of Mr. Muhlenberg, envoy extraordinary, &c. to the Court of Austria from the United States. He was presented to the king of France, with Mr. Clay, his secretary, on the 2d.

The rail-road committee of the Chamber of Deputies had reported the Bill for the Havre and Paris rail road without amendment.

The bill for the reduction of the 5 per cents was to be reported to the Chamber of Peers on the 9th.

The chamber of Deputies was engaged upon a bill granting an extraordinary credit of 18,171,408 francs, for keeping up the French possessions in the North of Africa.

A Toulon letter dated June 2d states that the brig of war Dupetit Thouars was ordered to sail immediately on a secret mission, supposed to Mexico.

The Toulon papers state that the sloop of war Perle, the brig Voltigeur, and the transport Indienne, had received orders to sail for the coast of Mexico, and that the brig Badine had sailed for the same destination.

There was a rumour current in Paris that the Duke of Orleans was about setting out for the northern frontier. Also that General Benard was to be appointed commandant general in Africa, and be succeeded in the War Department by Marshal Soult.

The Journal des Debats announces the death of the Duchess d'Abrantes—widow of Junot—on the 7th of June.

HANOVER.

The Hanover Correspondent affirms that the opposition in the second chamber is strong enough to ensure a vote in favour of the constitution of 1833.

SPAIN.

It seems that the peace-maker Munagorri has not by any means given up his plan of relieving the Basque provinces from the afflictions of the civil war. We find the annexed paragraphs in one of the London papers.

A letter from Sare of the 28th, informs us that Munagorri had an interview at Passages, with Lord John Hay on the evening of the 26th, and that his lordship had communicated to him a despatch from his government authorizing him to afford the independent chief all the aid which he might require for the success of his undertaking.

Munagorri had returned to Sare on the 27th, and published a short proclamation, in which he announced that he had been promised the support of both France and England in his attempt to restore peace to the four provinces, and to obtain for them the full enjoyment of their ancient privileges.

The number of volunteers already enrolled under his banners, exceed 700; and in the night of the 26th the lieutenant colonel of the second battallion of Guipuscoa came to Sare to offer him his services.

Don Carlos left Estella, with his ministers, on the 29th of May. Just before his departure, he caused the Bishop of Leon, the auditor-general, and the fiscal, to be arrested. The auditor-general, Senor Barricarti, it is said, was shot two hours afterward, and it was reported that the same fate awaited the bishop and the fiscal.

Don Carlos arrived at Tolesa on the 31st, and on the next day reviewed his troops. Generals Zariategui and Elio had been condemned to death. General Guergue was disgraced, and was to be succeeded by General Maroto.

A French Custom-house officer had been shot by the Carlists; charged, the Carlist accounts say, with plundering.

It was supposed that Don Carlos was aiming to try his fortune in the Asturias. Espartero was preparing to march on Estella. The government had succeeded in making contracts for provisions till September.

The forces of Espartero were estimated at 45,000. Those of Don Carlos at 18,000.

PORTUGAL.

The London papers affirm that the Portuguese government had refused its assent to the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

AUSTRIA,

Ali Effendi, second secretary of the Turkish Embassy at Vienna, drowned himself in the Danube, on the 27th of May. Cause unknown, but supposed to be a violent attack of home sickness.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, July 4.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

(*Correspondence of the Bee.*)

TAMPICO, June 21.

Sir,—Our intelligence from Vera Cruz is to the 17th inst. at which time the French frigate Hermione, Com. Bazoche, and three brigs were at Sacrificios. Baron Deffaudis, the French minister, left on the 12th in a brig of war for France.

Preparations were made to attack the place on the 8th, at which time the squadron consisted of two frigates and five brigs, a force we would think scarcely adequate for such a purpose; a consultation however was held on that day, and the enterprise abandoned. Great excitement was produced by the rumour, so much so, that the Governor advised the French residents to leave, as he might not be able to protect them in the event of an attack.

This procedure on the part of the minister and Commodore were undoubtedly a ruse de guerre, designed merely to see what overtures might be elicited from the Mexicans previous to the departure of the minister. The French Consul had so incurred the displeasure of the authorities as to induce them to tender to him his passport, and he is now on board the frigate.

Other ports have been opened, but they also have been placed under the surveillance of the blockading squadron.

Little or no business was doing at Vera Cruz—foreign merchandize very scarce, and in great demand. The blockade is very rigidly enforced, though it seems with all possible fairness and honesty.

Some new regulations have been made in relation to the seizure of vessels; they will be captured on their first appearance, without any previous admonition of the blockade, as heretofore. The particulars of this new order have been despatched to the United States, and of course will not be enforced until made known to the public.

Under other circumstances a rupture could not be justified. Vessels taken will be sent to Sacrificios. The commandment is farther invested with the power, should he deem it necessary, to exclude men of war from the place blockaded.

A number of vessels, English, French, and United States had arrived at Sacrificios, and were refused admission.

It is rumoured and generally believed, that the mediation of her majesty Queen Victoria, has been solicited with a view to a reconciliation with France.

No particular news from the city of Mexico, other than a report, engendered doubtless in some frightened imaginations, that the French would attack Vera Cruz and Tampico on the 20th (yesterday.)

The Laperouse is lying off this port: she is recently from Sacrificios. From all that I can learn, I infer that nothing will be done until after October, by which time Baron Deffaudis will have arrived in France, and such means directed as will oblige the Mexicans to come into measures at once, or in all probability share the fate of Algiers.

I am yours respectfully,

* * * * *

Poetry.

From the Albany Family Newspaper.

Died, in this city, CHARLES F. AMES, printer—a young man of rare genius, precipitated to an untimely end by the demon of Intemperance. Not long since, under the influence of sober reflection, and animated, no doubt, by a sincere resolution to reform his habits, this ill-fated young man wrote and published the following penitent and beautiful lines; but alas! his resolution was not equal to the sincerity of his penitent emotions; and relapsing into his former habits, he soon found an untimely grave. We do not wish to be harsh—but still we must say, that it is a serious question, whether those who sold or presented liquor to this miserable young man, may not be justly considered murderers, at least in a moral sense. Mr. Ames had not only a fine poetical genius, but we saw, not long before his death, a letter which he wrote on business, and we have never seen a more elegant or appropriate production of the kind; it was indeed a master-piece in its style, and peculiar fitness for the occasion. Mr. Ames worked last, as a journeyman, in this office; and for a short time we had hopes that he would reform; but these hopes were evanescent, and are now entombed with the relics of that genius which, but for one ruinous propensity, might have shone forth the ornament and pride of its native clime, which, we believe, was that of New England. It is to be hoped, however, that the following lines, though their unhappy and lamented author had not the resolution to live up to them, may not be in all cases as seed sown upon a rocky soil. We cannot but add, what must be the feelings of those, if any feelings they possess, who, while they think of the untimely grave of the writer, recollect that by furnishing him with drink—by tempting him, in his own words, "*to drain the cup of sin*," they precipitated his melancholy, his awful end!

I'VE THROWN THE BOWL ASIDE.

BY CHARLES F. AMES.

I've thrown the bowl aside,
For me no more shall flow
Its ruddy stream or sparkling tide,
How bright so e'er it glow;
I've seen extending wide
Its devastating sway,
Seen reason yield its power to guide—
I've cast the bowl away!

O, ne'er tempt me again
To drain the cup of sin;
For ruin dire, disease and pain,
Taint all that foams within;
Neglected duties rise
In fearful, sad array,
Up to its brim. I will be wise—
I've cast the bowl away!

I've seen the pride of all—
The wise, the good, the great—
Like summer leaves, all timeless fall,
And veil their high estate;
I've seen fair woman give
Her every charm away—
Embrace the demon vile, and live!
I've cast the bowl away!

My days of revelry
O, gladly I give up;
They're but the masks of misery,
Which still lurk in the cup;
While Indolence and Want
And Poverty display
Themselves in every drunkard's haunt—
I've cast the bowl away!

A drunkard's gloomy grave
Shall ne'er be made for me;
O, rather let the rushing wave
Engulph me in the sea!
And may it be my lot
To die 'neath reason's ray!
Remember'd by my friends or not,
I've cast the bowl away!

My path henceforth is plain,
In honesty to live—
To shun Intemperance and its train,
By industry to thrive;
No duty to forget,
And live to bless the day
When I was led without regret,
To cast the bowl away!

From the New York Observer.

THE ACROPOLIS AND THE PARTHENON.

[From our Correspondent.]

ATHENS, December, 1837.

The Acropolis of Athens! It is difficut to conceive the perpetual and vivid interest, with which the stranger wanders around its scenery, inhaling, at every step, the air of ancient Athenian glory. Even now it is an object which one would never be wearied with gazing at; and in its perfection it must have been a combination of natural beauty of situation with the highest magnificence of art, such as would renew the admiration of the mind with every day's examination. Its Propylæa, its Parthenon, and its other temples, in solemn, melancholy ruins, make it an altar of the Past, magnificent beyond description. How glorious must it have been in the freshness of its early unity, and the unbroken symmetry of all its outlines,—a vast white pile of fretted Pentelican marble, with every sculpture in the pediments and friezes of its temples breathing with life, its noble columns perfect in all their ranges, and every line and corner sharply defined in the clear transparent atmosphere! All things were full of beauty; the advance toward it, emerging from the common city, and winding around the base of its crags towards the deep arches of its entrance; the view of its Propylæa in front, a splendid temple for a gateway, with the supporting towers on either side crowned with statues, and the ranges of columns with their fine marble portals admitting the strangers up the access to the tabular summit of the rock; there the sight of the Parthenon, rising in its majesty, and filling the mind like the realized idea of all beauty in architecture; together with the prospects around in every direction, of mountain and plain, sea and sky, the city, the harbors, the ships, the islands, the temples, the monuments, the statues of the gods; such a combination of objects and associations, as the whole world besides could not exhibit, and which must have exerted no small influence in moulding the minds of the Athenians, and maintaining the spirit of their poetry and eloquence.

These objects are all present now to the mind of the beholder, with the additional melancholy interest of ruins, and the clustering remembrances of a people of great genius long past from existence. Walk with me, then, to the Acropolis as it is, and let us enjoy the almost sacred sadness that steals over the mind amidst its present piles of shattered magnificence. Passing from the modern city, your path coasts the base of the northern battlement and crags of the citadel, and as you look upward to observe the masonry of its polygonal walls, you notice that portion which was probably rebuilt by Themistocles after the Persian war, with a haste, of which Thucydides supposed that he saw the evidences in the foundations of variously shaped stones inserted just as they happened to be brought, and mingled with columns and wrought blocks. From some conspicuous fragments of large Doric columns, Col. Leake supposes that Themistocles made use of the remains of the old Hecatompedum, or Temple of Minerva, which the Persians burnt. In the crags of the rocks we observe several caves or grottoes, and climbing up to that which we pass beneath the north-western corner of the citadel, we find it filled with niches and grooves cut in the surface of the stone for tablets and votive offerings. It was a grotto sacred to Pan; and almost every part of the mountain, as well as the temples with which it was covered, seems to have been thus consecrated to some favourite deity. A little past the north-western corner is an exterior gateway, probably erected by the Greek chief Odysseus in fortifying the Acropolis against the Turks, the side column of which seems to have been the architrave of some sacred building in ancient times, containing a long inscription, still legible, and translated by Mr. Wordsworth as follows: "I deliver to the infernal gods this chapel to guard; to Pluto, and to Demeter, and Proserpine, and the furies, and to all the infernal gods: if any one shall deface this chapel, or mutilate it, or remove any thing from it, either by himself or by any other, to that man may not the land be passable, nor the sea navigable. He shall be extirpated utterly; he shall make trial of all evils; of ague, and fever, and leprosy; and as many other ills and sufferings as befall men, may they befall that man, who dareth to remove aught from this chapel." It is a commination which might be rendered worthily by the curse of Kehama. A few steps farther in this ascent, and Mars' hill rises near us, just on our right, with a valley intervening, which is now partially sown with wheat. The harbor of the Piræus, with the sea and the coast of the Morea, here begin to be visible. The front western wall of the Acropolis, before which we now stand, looks directly towards the port of the Piræus. Entering now the deep massive arched way which forms the only access to the citadel, we see beneath us on our right the remains of the Theatre of Herodes. Passing another dilapidated gateway, and presenting our passport or permit at the door of the cell of the keeper, a precaution, that, if it had been adopted at a much earlier period, would have saved the ruins of the Parthenon from many a pilferer, we are conducted to the innermost gateway, through which, amidst broken pillars and pedestals lying in heaps around us, we pass upwards directly in front of the grand ranges of columns, which constitute the centre of the Propylæa. A square marble tower, formerly crowned with an equestrian statue, rises on the north, and opposite on the south, the Temple of "Victory without wings," is still visible, having been recently disinterred from the rubbish, and restored almost completely to its ancient proportions.

Here let us step back a little nearer to the brink of the massive western walls of the citadel, and from this point you will think it scarcely possible to conceive a design of purer majesty in architecture, than the remaining splendours of the Propylæa offer to the view. A huge square tower, erected by the Turks, at the southern wing, encumbers and disfigures the harmony of the picture, but originally it must have been a pile of surpassing magnificence and beauty. By quoting a part of Col. Leake's accurate description of the plan and execution of this work under the administration of Pericles, you will have a better idea of the whole than I can otherwise convey. "The western end of the Acropolis," says this writer, "which furnished the only access to the summit of the hill, presented a breadth of only 168 feet—an opening so narrow, that it appeared practicable to the artists of Pericles to fill up the space with a single building, which, in serving the main purpose of a gateway, should contribute at once to fortify and adorn the citadel. This work, the greatest production of civil architecture in Athens, which equalled the Parthenon in felicity of execution, and surpassed it in boldness and originality of design, was begun 437 years before Christ, and completed in five years. Of the 168 feet which formed the natural entrance to the Acropolis, 58 were left near the centre for the great artificial entrance, and the remainder was closed by two wings which projected 32 feet in front of the grand colonnade of the entrance. The entire building, like others of the same kind, received the name of Propylæa from its forming a vestibule to the five gates or doors by which the citadel was entered. The wall in which these doors were pierced, was thrown back about 50 feet from the front of the artificial opening of the hill, which was itself thrown back a few feet behind the natural entrance." The whole structure was entirely of Pentelican marble. There were six fluted Doric columns in front, each 5 feet in diameter, and 29 feet high. Behind this was a vestibule 43 feet deep, with six Doric columns on each side. Marble beams 22 feet long covered the side aisles. This vestibule leads to the five doors of the Propylæa, and through these you pass into the inner eastern portico, with its Doric colonnade.

"Here, above all places at Athens," says Mr. Wordsworth, "the mind of the traveller enjoys an exquisite pleasure. It seems as if this portal had been spared in order that our imagination might send through it, as through a triumphal arch, all the glories of Athenian antiquity in visible parade. In our visions of that spectacle we would unseal the long Panatheniac frieze of Phidias representing that spectacle, from its place on the marble walls of the Parthenon, in order that, endued with ideal life, it might move through this splendid avenue as it originally did of old. It was this particular point in localities of Athens, which was most admired by the Athenians themselves; nor is this surprising. Let us conceive such a restitution of this fabric as its surviving fragments will suggest; let us imagine it restored to its pristine beauty; let it rise once more in the full dignity of its youthful stature; let all the architectural decorations be fresh and perfect, let their moulding be again brilliant with their glowing tints of red and blue, let the coffers of its soffits be again spangled with stars, and the marble antæ be fringed over as they were once with their delicate embroidery of ivy leaf; let it be in such a lovely day as the present day of November; and then let the bronze valves of these five gates of the Propylæa be suddenly flung open, and all the splendors of the interior of the Acropolis burst at once upon the view!

But ye shall see! for the opening doors I hear of the Propylæa!
Shout, shout aloud of the view which appears of the old time-honored Athenæ,
Wondrous in sight and famous in song, where the noble Demus abideth." ARISTOPHANES, Eg. 1326.

But let us pass upwards through this splendid portal, to the grand interior object of interest on the Acropolis, the Parthenon in ruins. A little more than one hundred years ago, this perfect temple stood almost entire. The Turks, who possessed the citadel, kept their powder-magazine within its chambers, and the Venetians under Morosini, on the evening of the 20th of September, 1687, destroyed by a bomb, in five minutes, what time, and genius, and history, and poetry, had consecrated, and what time and ignorance, and barbarism, and decay, had spared for thousands of years. And it might have stood for thousands of years longer, for its destruction was effected by none of the common agents of nature in her work of decay, but by elements which were not even known when the fabric was erected. The middle portion of the temple was entirely destroyed by the explosion, but the eastern and western portions, with their fronts, remain, though the cupidity of civilized spoilers has stripped them of their sculptured metopes, friezes and pediments. The British Museum has been enriched at the expense of the dead body of Greece; and a sentiment of deep indignation burns in the mind at the contemplation of these ruins. It seemed to me, while gazing upon them, and thinking with what sort of feelings a man could fix his scaling ladders, and point the levers of his workmen to pry up and wrench off the exquisite sculptures with which the temple was adorned, that the land pirates, who strip the corpses cast ashore from shipwreck, show scarce a deeper insensibility to the sentiments of kindness and decency.

In part of the space of that portion of the Parthenon which was blown down by the explosion, a clumsy Turkish mosque was afterwards erected upon its marble pavement, and still remains, a barbarian deformity, between the eastern and western portions of the temple, surrounded by huge piles of columns, cornices, and blocks of marble; a great quantity of fragments of statues and sculptures have been collected from the ruins, and arranged within it as a sort of museum. In spite of every injury, the beauty of the temple as it still stands is wonderful, and the pleasure of gazing upon its majestic columns, and upon the lovely scenery on every side, from amidst its shattered piles, is very great. In this temple, as well as in that of Theseus and Jupiter Olympus, and also in the columns of the Propylæa, a singular effect of earthquakes is visible, showing at once the force of the shocks, and the solidity of fabrics which could have been thus moved by them and yet so little injured. The enormous grooved marble blocks in the pillars are not unfrequently wrenched round, notwithstanding the prodigious superincumbent weight, in such a manner that the corner of the groove in one lays directly in a line with the hollow or curve in the next. This is observable sometimes in the very middle of a column 60 feet high, and could have been produced by no other cause but the shock of an earthquake. Many excavations have been made amidst the rubbish of the Acropolis, and will probably be continued as long as there is prospect of any new discoveries. It is made a question among the literati of the modern city, whether any attempt ought to be made to restore the Parthenon with the fragments that lie in such immense piles around it; the preponderating opinion seems to be, that in its present situation it is an object of greater beauty and interest than it ever could possess by any attempted restitution of the fabric. If the exquisite fragments of art pilfered from it could be snatched back from the spoilers, and replaced in their original beauty, then indeed, the effort would be desirable; but it would be difficult by any means to increase its power over the imagination as a spectacle of decaying grandeur, and a memorial of past ages.

There are other remains upon the Acropolis, which I have not noticed, especially the Erectheum, northwards from the Parthenon, including in its fabric a temple to Pandrosas, and another to Minerva Polias. The beautiful Caryatides, or images of virgins, which support the roof on one wing instead of columns, have been recently discovered and set up again in their original position, and the farther renewal of the temple is gradually going forward. Here in ancient times were the trident of Neptune and the sacred olive tree of Minerva. Erechtheus was believed to have been buried here, and hence the name.

The interest of our visits amidst the ruins of the ancient city is strangely mingled with the spectacle of its modern houses, confusedly rising from heaps of rubbish, and the aspect of its modern population in their shops and market places. The prospects of the future are pleasingly coloured by the missionary efforts still but just commenced, and the schools in successful prosecution. Many thoughts occupy the mind in a day's excursion amidst such scenes of classical, social, and religious interest, all mingled together, and borrowing increased vividness from each other. In a visit to Mrs. Hill's schools, we were deeply interested with the various departments, from the infant school upwards. Many of her scholars have been redeemed from poverty and degradation, especially some of the young ladies beneath her own roof, and exhibit already the power of a refined education in moulding the mind, the feelings, and even the form into beauty.

Truly yours, G. B. C.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.—We were agreeably surprised on a recent visit to Princeton, after the lapse of several years, to observe, not only the improved appearance of the village, but the substantial and elegant edifices which have been erected in connexion with the venerable college. A spirit of improvement is manifest, which indicates the flourishing condition of this ancient seat of learning. Two extensive and lofty buildings, constructed in the most substantial manner of stone, have been erected in the rear of the main college edifice, on the opposite sides of a spacious lawn; and affording the most ample accommodation for studies and dormitories for a large number of students. On the remaining side of the square are two uniform structures, sixty-two feet long by forty-one feet wide, erected by the members of the two literary societies connected with the institution, furnishing beautiful halls for their meetings, and accommodation for their libraries. These buildings present chaste specimens of architecture of the Ionic order, and must command admiration. The philosophical and chemical apparatus appears to be large and valuable,—the library is extensive, and contains many rare volumes; the museum of natural history is in complete order, and in good preservation; and the mineralogical cabinet choice. Of the present Faculty of the College, we think we may say with truth, that it is not surpassed in literary talent and acquirement by any other in our country. On inquiry, we ascertained that there are at present *two hundred and twenty-five* students, who are under good discipline, and whose general deportment is correct. We need scarcely say, that the course of study pursued at this institution is of the most thorough kind, and opens for the aspiring and studious youth a wide and enticing field of science. In point of salubrity, Princeton stands unrivalled; sickness among the students is rare; and we have heard, that for forty years in succession there was not a single death. The retirement, and, consequently, the charm of the village as a retreat for study, have been greatly improved, since it lies no longer in the great thoroughfare between New York and Philadelphia. Vicious young men will, in every place, find means for dissipation; but the temptations to vice are probably as few here as in any other village in the country. Altogether, Nassau Hall furnishes the most desirable opportunities for literary improvement; and we are only surprised that Philadelphia and New York do not furnish for it a larger proportion of students. As a preparatory school, "Edgehill School," which is pleasantly situated at the entrance of Princeton, has enjoyed, and richly deserves, an enviable fame.—*Presbyterian.*

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

EVAPORATION OF WATER IN STEAM BOILERS.

At a recent meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a paper was read "On the Examination of Water in Steam Boilers," by Josiah Parkes. In the course of a series of experiments, undertaken with the view of diminishing as much as possible the loss and the nuisance arising from the volumes of unconsumed smoke and soot which are emitted from the chimney, the author discovered that, for effecting this purpose, the air necessary to render the smoke combustible must be given directly to the uninflamed gas, and not allowed to become vitiated by passing over inflamed fuel; and also that it must be administered at the point of greatest heat, the temperature of incandescence, at least, being necessary for its inflammation. Under these circumstance the furnaces were re-constructed and the air admitted at the bridge; and this alteration was attended with great success. The effect of different modes of firing being observed, it appeared that less smoke was emitted from less frequent than from more frequent firings; that somewhat more water was evaporated by the same weight of fuel; that fewer cinders and less scoriæ were produced. Following out this principle, Mr. Parkes was led to work the engine with but two charges of coal per day; the furnace being loaded at first in the morning, as rapidly as keeping up the steam would permit, and then again at dinner time. On this plan great economy was attained, which was increased still further by enlarging the furnaces, so as to enable them to contain the entire fuel for the day's consumption. The result of these alterations was, that from seven o'clock in the morning no smoke was visible; the dampers were kept very close down, and the steam did not vary one-eighth of an inch in height during many hours. At dinner time the dampers were as closely shut as safety would permit, and as much water was pumped into the boilers as the fireman knew by practice would be boiled, and allow the steam to rise to its point at the starting time. The author then describes in detail the method of firing which he had been led to adopt, and which was attended with such beneficial results; and by pursuing which, he was enabled to evaporate more than 10 lbs. of water at a temperature of 212°, by 1 lb of coal, whereas the mean of the ordinary system of firing is only 7½ lbs. evaporated by 1 lb. of coal. The author observes, that in order to raise the steam with economy, the surface of water in the boiler ought not to be less than ten square feet per horse power; the usual allowance in Lancashire is seven and a half square feet, and five feet by Messrs. Bolton and Watt. The surface exposed to heat in waggon-shaped boilers is respectively about double the above, exclusive of any internal flue. The system above described was subsequently made the subject of a patent, and applied to more than 500 furnaces, but has fallen in a great measure into disuse, simply from the fact that it depends on the fireman, and the master will not take the trouble of understanding it, in order to save a few coals. The paper was accompanied by several tables of experiments in London and Lancashire, with different shaped boilers, fired on the old and on the author's new system; also on the evaporation of water in some of the Cornish engines, the consumption of coal, temperature of the water entering the boiler, and other data of importance to this question.

IRON STEAM BOAT.—We had on Tuesday the pleasure of witnessing the launch of another iron steamboat, from the manufactory of Messrs. Fairbairne & Co, Millwall Works, Poplar. Notwithstanding the rapid advance which this description of vessels has of late years made in public estimation, the port of London has been second in the race, comparatively few having been launched upon the Thames. The spacious area of the manufactory was crowded with visitors, who continued to arrive in rapid succession up to the time the launch took place. Among the distinguished individuals present we observed Baron Bulow, the Russian Ambassador, Earl and Countess of Wilton, Earl of Minto, Sir Geo. and Lady Murray and family, Sir C. Adam, Sir W. Parker, etc. There were several foreigners of distinction, scientific gentlemen. The ceremony of naming the vessel, which has been called the Nevka, was performed by Miss Fairbairne. The Nevka has been built for the Emperor of Russia's private use, and measures 148 feet in length, by 18 feet beam. She is of nearly a similar model with the Sirius, launched from this factory a short time since, and combines great stowage-room in proportion to bulk, with a strength and buoyancy hitherto unattainable in boats built with timber. Her draught of water when afloat was only two feet three inches, and with her boilers and all her *materiel* aboard, she will draw little more than three feet! The builders have received a *carte blanche* for the fittings up and decorations, which will be of the most costly and elegant description. Previous to the launch, the Lords of the Admiralty present went over the Rainbow, a Liverpool iron steamboat, and the Lancashire Witch, an iron boat lately built, which were anchored opposite the factory, and examined every part of the machinery, &c. with great minuteness. We are glad to find that the attention of the Government has been directed to the subject, because the advantages presented by vessels of this construction, in point of strength, economy and speed, are obvious, and require only to be known to ensure their general adoption.—*London Ledger.*

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.—We are happy to communicate to our brethren of the press, that we have found a simple and economical substitute for the ordinary ley used for washing types, and which is applied by a method which does not deteriorate the letter so much as the brush or swing trough does, and clears away the ink far more effectually than either. Receipt—put into a close earthen vessel two Scotch pints of rain or river water; take one pound of caustic or unslacked lime, and one pound of pearl ashes, and mix them among the water; cork the bottle and shake well for twenty minutes; then lay it aside, and allow the ingredients to settle. In the course of the next day, it should be carefully poured out, quite transparent, into another vessel, where it may be kept for use, always taking care to secure it well from the action of the atmosphere. Thus, an alkali of the most powerful kind is produced, the application of which, while it cleans off the ink, and dissolves picks on the face of the letter, has not the slightest tendency to injure the metal, as we have proven by numerous experiments. It is used for washing jobs, &c. being poured on a small piece of sponge, which should be firmly tied on the end of a stick, like a mop, otherwise it will seriously injure the fingers of the operator. After it has once been laid on, the job is cleansed from the alkali by dashing a couple of pailfulls of water on it. We may add that half a farthing's worth of this ley will be sufficient to wash the largest form, and may be accomplished in five minutes. After a most satisfactory trial of twelve months, we would recommend it to the trade. Having felt its advantages, we are anxious that all our brethren should participate in the benefit of our discovery.

English Paper.

CASHMERE SHAWLS are manufactured in the valley of Cashmere alone, whence they are sent to Surat, Bengal, or to other parts of India, and find their way through these channels all over the world. The manufacture gives employment to 50,000 men, and activity to 16,000 looms. The wool of which they are made is not produced in this country, but is brought from Thibet, where it is an article of extensive traffic, regulated with great jealousy; it is originally of a dark gray color, and is bleached in Cashmere. The yarn of this wool is stained with such colors as may be deemed best suited for sale, and after being woven, the piece is once washed. The borders, which usually display a variety of figures and colors, are attached to the shawls after fabrication, but in so nice a manner, that the junction is not discernible. The shawls usually consist of three sizes, two of which, the long and small square, which are in common use in India, are the sorts usually sent to England; the other, long and very narrow, with a large mixture of black in them, are worn as a girdle by many of the Asiatics. They are generally sold in parts; the price varies according to the quality, and is considerably enhanced by the introduction of flower-work. For the English market, those with colored grounds and handsome rich borders and flowers are most esteemed; the plain white shawls being closely imitated in England, are seldom in demand. According to Mr. Starchey, not more than 80,000 shawls are made, on an average, at Cashmere, in one year. From the 1st of January to the 11th of October, 1835, the number exported from Bombay was 3419.

From the British and Foreign Review.

PROSPECTIVE CHANGES IN MECHANICS.

(*Concluded.*)

We understand that the managers intend to avail themselves of all that science can produce, and to combine, at once, the greatest safety and the greatest power. Lord William Bentinck directed that all the political correspondence should be carried on in the English tongue. It has led to the establishment of thirty-seven colleges or seminaries for the study of the English language, a matter of state-importance; the intercourse being so facilitated must lead to a wider diffusion of our tongue, and with it its literature and science. If we continue thus to liquidate our debt to India, both will find their reward. Another body of men have a lease for fifty years of the Rio Doce in South America, and the exclusive right of navigating that river which leads from between Rio and the equator, beyond the Minaes Geraes, into the very heart of the Brazils; so that the commodities of England will be taken by steam craft to the very doors of the inhabitants of the most populous and the richest districts, through regions yet unreclaimed, and where yet the naked savages wander. The route has been surveyed by the directions of the Company.

Iron boats are already gone out, with saw-mills and other machinery, and an iron steamboat of 300 tons is now building to proceed to that river and commence the trade. The banks are to receive settlers, and there is every probability of sources of comfort and wealth being opened, which must accelerate the march of civilization, and most probably sow the seeds of industry and religion in realms where the rarest productions of the tropics spring up, fade and fall because there are none to gather. There was every opportunity afforded to this body to walk in the same high course as the men who have selected the rivers of British India, in the adaptation of their steam machinery. Their engineer, from timidity or ignorance, has chosen to follow the beaten track, and thus lost the opportunity of setting a great example.

The boats intended to attempt the passage to North America, are nearly completed. They are about the tonnage of an eighty gun ship, and all that skill can do to render them worthy of the enterprise has been done.

Steam craft are of four kinds; for war, the carrying of merchandise and passengers, for passengers only, and for towing merchant and other ships out of and into harbours and rivers.

Those intended for vessels of war are not calculated for battle: the paddle wheels cannot be protected against heavy shot. Several ingenious men are now engaged in trials of various contrivances to supersede them. Some hopes are entertained that Ericson, who has turned his attention to the subject, may make some discovery; we trust however that he is not repeating the error of the water screw. The Admiralty, with the most praiseworthy wishes, are anxiously expecting reports of the progress. It is deeply to be regretted, than an annual sum is not voted for the trial of experiments which may render the steam navy of England more effective: when men as highly scientific, and as patriotically zealous as Barrow and Beaufort have influence, there would be no fear of the money being misspent. The present paddle-wheels, in addition to the defect we have noticed, would on a calm night, give an enemy warning at the distance of many miles. The unceasing vibration caused by the float boards acting as hammers on the water is both disagreeable and injurious: in a warm climate in particular the caulking is destroyed. Morgan and Galloway have devised paddles by which it is very nearly obviated. The workmanship and consequent expense of the former has been a cause of their not being more generally used; the latter are stronger and less expensive, and if made wider would in all probability supersede the common paddle. For war boats the paddles must be protected, if possible, against shot. The boiler ought also to be so placed that shot could not perforate it; even a blow when the steam was up, would make it leak at every rivet. The funnel is a serious objection in war steam craft; if it were shot away, or even badly wounded, there would be great danger of the ship being burnt.

The French government are pursuing an active course. Lately Messrs. Seward had to fit out with machinery the Ville de Paris. Her form is said to be perfect symmetry, and superior to any vessel we possess. The Normandie and Seine, two boats which run from Havre de Grace to Rouen, are, in beauty, cleanliness, comfort and cheapness far superior to any craft on the Thames, the Mersey, or the Humber. It is true that their machinery was made in England, and is low pressure; but the order in which it is kept, as well as every part of the vessel, and the comfort and excellent fare are due to the French. Louis Philippe spares no expense to improve his steam navy. The fastest boat from Dover to the Continent is French, with high pressure. The King of Holland is also a munificent patron of steam machinists, and directs his agents to discover superior knowledge and ability, that he may command it for the good of his country. We mention these facts to show, that from the Czar of Muscovy to our nearest neighbours, great attention is paid to this power. Should there be another war in western Europe, the naval part will be fought hand to hand and man to man, as in the days of Epaminondas. Our coasting trade will gradually be changed from heavy vessels unable to fight or fly, to well-appointed steam-boats, one, perhaps, towing several craft merely laden with merchandise. There is no gale so heavy, that with length and strength of hawser a steam-boat cannot tow a vessel bigger than herself.

Having condemned the present machinery of steam-boats as obsolete, behind the age, and as reducing the profits and increasing the first expense, we deem it our duty boldly to state what we consider would be a great progressive step.

Every steam-ship should be built of iron, with compartments reaching above the water-mark: with them she could not founder: being built of iron, she could not burn.

No steam-ship should use salt water in her boilers. To do so is disgraceful to science. Distilled water only should be allowed to be used. The Emerald, a small boat at Southampton, used distilled water for a long time; her condensers were made by Mr. Humphreys. Where the ocean is at hand there is no difficulty in condensing the steam which has passed the engines, and returning the water so obtained to the tanks. It is a mere question of proportional surface and quantity of water. The tanks, in accordance with the size of the vessel, may be placed amidships on both sides of the kelson, and constitute ballast; the condensers may be placed within the lining a little abaft the shaft. Should the paddle, under particular circumstances, as to windward in stormy weather, not throw through the condenser a sufficient volume of water, there must be the power of putting on a pump. With a properly constructed high pressure boiler that can be effected without a diminution of power, by setting the valves a few pounds higher. The moment it is determined to use such a condenser and distilled water, the high pressure boilers will be adopted; and with their introduction will vanish all the evils and difficulties we have stated.

Mr. Howard with his patent apparatus, used distilled water in a long sea voyage in a government steamer. Humphreys did it; therefore no doubt remains of its being practicable. No Company has yet been spirited enough to adopt it. Is it from the want of enterprise, knowledge, or money? Perhaps it arises from a combination of the three. We are compelled to say that on this point the Admiralty has been supine. Mr. Halls has claimed a patent for his condenser: with a better adaptation of parts to maritime purposes, his condenser is worthy of consideration. There are several high pressure boilers now in use on the Thames. The same boiler which Hancock has used in his carriage has been applied to a boat, and performed its duty well. Although Hancock's boiler cannot be pronounced mechanical in structure, it has many good points about it; the price of it is cheaper than any other; it is easily and quickly made, not difficult to repair, weighs light, occupies but little space, and though not safe at very great pressure, it may be deemed safe at double the pressure put on any railway boiler now in common use. It has been much improved of late, and may be susceptible of still greater improvement. It may be described as being similar to a number of large thin folio volumes standing side by side near to each other, connected by hollow bolts, which also give the communication; and secured by straps and bolts, particularly the outer sections, they being the weakest. It is evident that this boiler presents considerable surface to the fire, placed beneath the lower edges of these laminæ. Gurney has great credit for all that he has done, but we must in candor say, that we do not think his boiler as good as the other contrivances he has devised. We have always been apprehensive that the unequal degree of heat impinging on the small tubes over the fire would be so great on some one of them as first to check the progress of the water, then drive it both ways, and leave the tube to get hot, bend, then open, make a noise, and put out the fire, but not explode. Perhaps that evil might be remedied by larger tubes of thinner metal, with the rivets on the side not exposed to the fire. The great respect we have for Gurney's talents and exertions makes it painful for us to write these observations. We think that the compactness of Gurney's arrangements in his steam-carriages superior to any extant.

We must now conclude; having in the limited space of a review attempted to sketch, in a simple and popular form, some of the great mechanical changes at hand, and some of the undertakings which place England as the leader of the world.